



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Melbourne, Vic.	--	Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
Sydney, N.S.W.	--	114a Pitt Street.
Adelaide, S.A.	--	76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.
New York, U.S.A.	--	Park Row Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *DIARY*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

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THE "C. & D." IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for years past has worked assiduously to make its influence felt throughout South Africa, and, as a consequence, it is being subscribed to and read by all the principal firms and individual chemists south of the Zambezi. It is the official organ of the following Societies in South Africa:—

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesian Pharmaceutical Society.
The Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

To every member of these Societies THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is sent weekly, and that, says the publisher, is the best reason in the world for those who want to do business with chemists in South Africa to advertise in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

OUR COUNCIL ELECTION COMPETITION.

THE best postcard we received was from Mr. A. Inglis, 35 Tennison Street, Nottingham, who succeeded in placing five of the ten candidates in the actual order in which they appeared at the poll. His vote was as follows:—

W. S. Glyn-Jones.	J. R. Young.	A. S. Campkin.
M. Carteighe.	J. F. Harrington.	C. E. Pickering.
C. J. Park.	A. Southall.	J. W. T. Morrison.
J. Harrisou.		

We therefore send the guinea to Mr. Inglis. The competitions B and C did not reach the superlative stage stipulated in the announcement, so the two half-guineas are reserved.

Summary.

THE LATEST STORE-PRICES are given on p. 876.

SOME CORONATION HOLIDAYS are specified on p. 876.

THE GLASGOW doctors' shop agitation is dying of inanition (p. 879).

POOR LAW DISPENSERS have formed an Association of their own (p. 897).

THE PLANTS which yield patchouli and its adulterants are figured on p. 908.

THE LABEL forms the subject of this week's improper dispensing method (p. 888).

A CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT named Radhead has been arrested on a bigamy charge (p. 877).

SKETCH PORTRAITS of the new members of the General Medical Council are given on p. 883.

A STUDY IN PERCENTAGES arising from the Council election is one of "Xrayser's" topics (p. 889).

THE conditions on which proprietary articles are admitted to Turkey are stated in a note on p. 892.

A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION to be conducted by the General Medical Council is now advocated (p. 889).

HALIFAX CHEMISTS propose to educate the public about the superior quality of chemists' wares (p. 898).

FOR not marking calcium carbide packages carried by rail a Camberwell man has been fined 10s. (p. 876).

THE EXPERIENCES of Mr. George T. Branch, who acted during the war as a sergeant compounder, are told on p. 908.

OUR Special South African Representative sends some useful hints to home houses in regard to trade there (p. 977).

AN excess of tartaric acid in baking-powder has been considered an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (p. 881).

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE arrangements in Dundee are crystallising fast, and are referred to on p. 879.

THE ACIDITY OF SULPHUR, analyses of liquorice-juice and of W.I. volcanic dust, and a false sandarac are the notes on p. 833.

THE name of Dr. William Park (Airdrie) has been removed from the Medical Register because he seduced a patient (p. 833).

A "FULL AVERAGE" ROSE CROP is practically assured in Bulgaria, so that the present low prices of otto will probably continue (p. 904).

TINCTURE OF HENBANE made from the fresh plant has points which commend it. Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., details them in a note on p. 893.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION at the Crystal Palace was opened last Saturday (p. 877), and a Chemists' Exhibition has been held in Manchester this week (p. 894).

PRESCRIPTIONS for poor people and the prescribing of proprietary medicines were the most interesting topics discussed by Edinburgh chemists at their meeting last week (p. 898).

THE HIGH COURT has declined (p. 831) to give a monopoly of the word "Aerators" to Aerators (Limited), with the result that a new company, embodying the word, has been registered (p. 833).

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL REPORT acknowledges the Pharmaceutical Society's research-work, and proposes to pay the Society 100% for it; also to have another digest of criticisms (p. 884).

WE show in an article on p. 891 that the late Dr. Greenhow did not approve of a curriculum for the Minor examination, although the Pharmaceutical Council has indicated that he did in a letter to the Privy Council.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS and Darby Day have interfered with business this week. Cod-liver oil has risen rapidly; menthol, Japanese wax, and cream of tartar are dearer. Quinine is quite nominal, and opium is passive (p. 904).

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION of the General Medical Council is precarious. It was discussed at the meeting last week, and it is proposed to raise the wind by increasing the registration-fees. For this a new Act is required (p. 883).

ALCOHOL played a good part in this week's London meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, the chemistry of whisky being treated by Dr. Schidrowitz, and Dr. Siherrad advocated the use of duty-free alcohol for certain industrial purposes (p. 887).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Shortly before noon on May 31 there was a fire in the cellars of Taylor's Drug-stores at Skipton. The damage was slight.

A special meeting of the Public Dispensers' Association is to be held on June 11 at St. Bride's Institute, E.C., at 8 p.m., to consider the alteration of the qualification rule.

The Colorado beetle has again made its appearance at Tilbury. All information about it can be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

On Friday, May 31, Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., chemist and druggist, was re-elected Chairman of the Cambridge Assessment Committee, an appointment which he has held for upwards of fifteen years.

Mr. Frank L. Teed, the public analyst for the City of London, in his report for the first three months of this year, states that he examined 428 samples of foods and drugs, and reported against 53.

At the Burslem Police Court last week, Thomas Bardley a butcher's outfitter, from Manchester, was fined 40*l.* and costs for adulteration of mace with 22 per cent. of ground rice. The defendant was allowed seven days in which to pay the fine.

At Bow Street Police Court on May 29, William Henry Prendergast, *alias* Edward Barrow, described as a druggist, was committed for trial on a charge of conspiring to defraud in connection with the business carried on in Holborn by Barrow & Way, drysalters.

The shop of Mr. R. H. Richards, chemist and druggist, 118 Rushey Green, Catford, was visited by two old errand-boys and another lad on May 20. They took 5*l.* 2*s.*, and have since been before the Magistrate at Greenwich, who meted out punishment to fit the crime.

During the past quarter two samples of camphorated oil, one of milk of sulphur, and one of tincture of rhubarb, were taken for analysis in Cheshire, and of these only one (milk of sulphur) was adulterated, the analyst certifying that it contained 45 per cent. of sulphate of lime.

During the five weeks that ended on May 31 only four persons in the English drug-trade failed. This is below the average. In the same time ninety-two grocers failed—an eloquent tribute to the fact that low profits in the retail may mean big ones in the wholesale grocery-trade.

The case against Maximilian Korten (*C. & D.*, May 31, page 861) was disposed of at the Guildhall (London) on Friday, May 30. The Alderman imposed a fine of 40*s.*, and 25*s.* costs, and consented to state a case. The summons against the Chemical-works (late H. & E. Albert) was withdrawn.

The Corporation has decided to retain the services of Professor Klein, F.R.S., as bacteriologist for the City of London at a fee of a hundred guineas and a further payment of two guineas for each bacteriological examination. Dr. Andrews is also to be retained at a fee of a guinea for each examination.

At the Liverpool County Sessions on June 3, John Hall (69), described as a chemist, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for obtaining 4*s.* 2*d.* by means of false pretences from Elizabeth Cummings. Prisoner represented himself as a pickle manufacturer, and would supply the woman at a very low rate.

Coronation Holidays.

The following firms announce they are to be closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 26, 27, and 28:—Messrs. Hopkin & Williams; Messrs. Howards & Sons; Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons. Messrs. Wright, Layman & Unney (limited) will be closed on June 23 and 27. We shall be glad of notifications from other firms stating whether they will be closed two or three days.

Store-prices.

The following are the additions and alterations noted in the June circular of the Army and Navy Stores:—

Yardley's Hospital Brand carbolie and coal-tar soap, 3*s.* per doz. (added); fluid beef, Baron Liebig's "Photo" brand: 2 oz., 10½*d.*; 4 oz., 1*s.* 7*d.*; 8 oz., 2*s.* 9*d.* (reduced); Epps's cocoa, ½ lb. (reduced); Roger & Gallet's violette merveille soap, per doz boxes, 12*s.* 6*d.* (reduced); Enderby's knee-cap, 25*s.* (added); "Hemel" dentifrice, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.* (added); tabloid compound liquorice-powder, 4½*d.*, 1*s.* per bottle (added); tabloid menthol and cocaine, 9*d.* per bottle (added); tabloid ammonium chloride and liquorice, per bottle 1*s.* (added); tabloid mucin compound, per bottle 1*s.* 8*d.* and 5*s.* (added); Jetta restorative, 8*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* per bottle (added); vaseline hair-wash, 10*d.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 8*d.* per box (added); Trexophyton truss, 10*s.* each (added); sodium silicate, per gal., including tin, 2*s.* (added); indiarubber sponges, 6 by 4 by 2½ inches, 6*s.* (added).

Dispensers' Appointments.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, chemist and druggist, has been appointed dispenser to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth.

For the appointment of dispenser at St. Pancras Work-house there were thirty-four candidates:—viz., four pharmaceutical chemists (two ladies), twenty-one dispensing chemists (four ladies), four apothecaries' assistants (two ladies), and five whose qualification was not stated. Miss Clara M. Fox, dispensing chemist (Minor 1901), Newcastle, secured the appointment. The salary begins at 110*l.*, with dinner and tea daily.

West Ham Hospital.

On Saturday, June 21, the staff of the West Ham Hospital, Stratford, E., are to have an "At Home." Mr. Alfred Capper, the celebrated thought-reader, has consented to help in the entertainment, and a number of friends, amateur and professional, will do their best to provide for the amusement of the patients, the staff, and the guests. A collection will be made in aid of the funds for the Coronation festivities. The institution is one deserving of support, as it does good work in a poor district. Mr. Thomas Alex. Cook (Edward Cook & Sons, Limited, East London Soapworks) is Chairman of the Hospital Committee. Anyone in the trade who would like a ticket should write to the matron of the hospital, and the Secretary will receive donations.

Carriage of Calcium Carbide.

At the Lambeth Police Court last week, Henry Harris, Neate Street, Camberwell, was summoned under Section 105 of the Railway Clauses Act, 1845, by the Great Western Railway Company, for having on April 8 and May 1 unlawfully sent by a railway goods of a dangerous nature—to wit, carbide of calcium—without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package or giving notice in writing to a servant of the company at the time of sending. He was fined 5*l.* and 2*s.* costs upon each of the two summonses.

Birmingham Notes.

The beautiful avenue of chestnut-trees and limes along the Bristol Road is suffering severely from the slow electrocution to which the trees are being submitted by the overhead system of electric traction.

Birmingham is slowly and surely gathering to itself eminent medicos to direct its hospital-work. Dr. Lamb, who has had a brilliant career at Edinburgh, has been appointed chief at the Ear and Throat Hospital.

Mr. Lowther, chemist, of Moseley, is to leave his present shop on the Green, in order to occupy large new premises, which are being erected at the corner of Salisbury Road, an excellent position for such a business as pharmacy.

Edgbaston must be a happy-hunting ground for pharmacy. "The cry is still, They come!" Within a small area are Messrs. Boots (2), Mr. Hedges, Mr. Chase, Mr. Arblaster, Mr. Adam, Mr. Perry, Messrs. MacIsaac, Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield, Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Atkins (brother of the Salisbury Pharmaceutical Councillor).

Pharmacy has, within the past few years, handed many of her sons over to the sister branch of medicine. In conversation with one who knows, the following were enumerated

Dr. Featherstone (formerly with Mr. Howes), Mr. Kneale (from Mr. Thompson's), Mr. Harvey (from Messrs. Snape & Sons), Messrs. Hodgetts, Evans & Hasluck (formerly with Messrs. Corfield & Son), Mr. Aston (Coventry Road), Mr. Newton (Moseley Road), Mr. Baldwin (Great Sister Street), and many others who, however, were of a previous decade. They have all done well.

Friendly rivalry in suburban places is very evident. A newcomer has made his window resplendent with trappings of wondrous hue and Vinolia soap and preparations. Chip No. II., of four years' standing, follows suit with even more brilliant purplings, but with Erasmic soap and preparations. Chip No. III. beats the lot, not in dainty colouring but with a very neat display of soap and preparations of his own, and a few testimonials which show that he has gained public favour by recommendation and merit *plus* judicious advertisement.

While before Mr. Registrar Glaisyer—well known to your readers—a brother chip was up for examination in bankruptcy the bankrupt objected to kiss the book, on the ground that he was suffering from rapid consumption. The Registrar said, "I think we'll risk it. Kiss the book." The bankrupt, "Well, it does not matter to me." This action was criticised in the papers, and called forth an explanation from Mr. Glaisyer that the book was an old one, and not intended to be used again, and immediately afterwards he took possession of it and reverently burnt it himself. Why did the Registrar not administer the oath in the Scotch fashion? It is equally legal and binding.

Westminster College Conversazione.

The Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary on Friday, May 30, when, in spite of the inclement weather, some 300 students and their friends assembled at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant. The guests on arrival were received by Mr. G. S. V. Wills, the Principal of the college. Dr. Alfred Matcham presented the medals for the session 1901, and in doing so referred in a few happy sentences to Mr. Wills's work in founding and carrying on the arduous but most successful work of the college. Pharmacy, he said, was now being raised to the rank of a profession inasmuch as the examiners at the "Square" were so framing their questions as to prevent all but the most capable from entering the ranks of pharmacy. Mr. Wills twenty-seven years ago foresaw this, and laid the foundation then for what had proved, in the light of subsequent events, to be a complete success. The following are the medalists for the session:—

Chemistry—A. H. Penistan, J. Talbot, and L. S. Willox.

Botany—B. Bickley, R. M. Holmes, and W. C. Sumption.

Materia Medica.—J. E. Hyde, A. J. McCabe, and E. G. Watte.

Pharmacy.—F. W. Beken, J. Talbot, and G. T. Walker.

Dispensing.—G. H. Bartleman, H. H. Cannon, and J. E. Hyde.

Mr. Wills suitably replied. During the evening a most enjoyable concert was given by several of the students and their friends, and Mr. Arthur Helmore contributed an amusing sketch entitled "How to please the musical ear, and how not to." In one of the side rooms Mr. J. Orme, of Messrs. Muller, Orme & Co., gave an interesting demonstration of the Röntgen rays, which was a constant source of attraction throughout the evening.

Peace Paragraphs.

This is the peace prescription a well-known Metropolitan pharmacist suggested to a business friend:—

Sp whiskians consideralibus.
Peli limonis pinchibus.
Nutmegus sprinklibus.
Waterus pumpibus non multum.

M. Ft. hst.

Sig.: Gentlemen, I drink to you peace.

When a staid pharmacist breaks out thus (and he is not the solitary sample) what wonder that men and women danced in Cheapside by day, and others sat on the kerbstones with their pewter-pots of beer within fifty steps of the Bank of England—the busiest and wealthiest spot in the universe?

Mrs. Harriett Fewings, of Topsham, near Exeter, was dancing at the peace rejoicings in Fore Street on June 2, when she fell down unconscious. She was at once taken to the shop of Mr. Culshaw, chemist, when life was found to be extinct.

The students of the South London School of Pharmacy on June 2 sent a telegram to the King expressing their congratulations on the ending of the war before his Majesty's Coronation, to which the following reply was received: "The King thanks you for your loyal congratulations on the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa."

Cricket.

Kindrug v. Wellcome.—The result of last Saturday's match was as follows: Kindrug (Dakin Brothers), 35; Wellcome (Burroughs Wellcome & Co), 26.

London College v. Metropolitan College.—Played at Nunhead on Saturday, May 31, and resulted in a win for London by ten wickets. Scores: Metros, 14 and 37; London, 47 and 5 for no wicket. Chief scorers for Metros: Kendal, 7; Salmon, 7; and Thomson, 7; for London: Whitehouse, 13; Jones, 8; and Williams, 7. For London, Hands took five wickets for five runs in the first innings, and Fry five for twelve in the second.

The American Exhibition

was inaugurated at the Crystal Palace on May 31 by a banquet, at which were many members of the American Society. The toasts of "The King" and "President of the United States" were drunk with equal enthusiasm, the former to the accompaniment of the National Anthem, and the latter to the tune of "The Star-spangled Banner." Mr. John Morgan Richards, in declaring the exhibition open, said the committee recognised the exhibition should not only be in a good place but should consist of good things. The exhibition was not quite ready, he added, but enough was shown to give an idea of what it would be like when finished. The first fireworks of the season were given at the same time, several items specially referring to the exhibition. The exhibits of interest to chemists are those of Mr. John Morgan Richards, who shows such well-known lines as Carter's pills, sczodent, and antikamnia (a huge raven in the middle of the stand advertises the first-named medicine); Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., with a selection of their specialties, including euthymol, the stall being ornamented with hanging carboys; The American Soda-fountain Company, Eugene Rimmel (Limited), Kodak (Limited), and the Anglo-American Oil Company. There is also a special exhibit of American type-writing machines. The exhibition is to remain open during the summer months.

A Bigamy Charge.

Ernest Redhead was married on December 21, 1893, at the Leeds Registry Office, to Antie Moore. He subsequently left his wife and went to West Hartlepool, and afterwards worked as a chemist's assistant at Bishop Auckland, where he lodged with a widow named Mary Elizabeth Shirley, and married her in London on March 1, 1901. Redhead now stands committed at Leeds on a charge of bigamy. Mrs. Shirley admitted in evidence that when Redhead was in a situation in London she paid him two visits, and lived with him as his wife. She expressed her willingness then to work and support Mrs. Redhead if the latter would allow her to live with the prisoner. Mrs. Shirley has had a child of which Redhead is the father, and she is now in the workhouse infirmary, West Hartlepool.

The Rogers Brothers Failure Sequel.

The eight city brokers and merchants who are charged with obtaining money on false pretences (see *C. & D.*, May 31, page 828) again appeared before the Magistrate at the Mansion House, London, on June 3. Mr. Muir explained that the proceedings were taken under the Debtors Act and the Larceny Act, and in the course of his statement said the defendants Edward and Henry Rogers were produce merchants and brokers in Mincing Lane, probably the largest house in the trade. Since 1838 they had been sole partners, and their drawings had exceeded their profits; since 1890 the business had been insolvent, and in 1895 they entered on accommodation-bill transactions with Wallis & Co., an

later on with Thomas & Short, Newton, and the Ransomes. When the bills became due elaborate devices were resorted to to conceal the frauds. All the defendants, except R. Wallis, had admitted that the banks would not have discounted the bills if they had known their true nature. Defendants were again remanded.

Groome, London.

On Friday, May 30, at the Birmingham branch of Camwal (Limited) a very pleasing ceremony took place, showing the good will existing between the employers and their employes. The event was the transfer of Mr. W. F. M. Groome, the sub-manager, to a similar position at the London works of Camwal (Limited), and the staff and employes thought they could not show their appreciation of the manner in which he has discharged his duties in a better way than by presenting him with a handsome cigar-case, together with a letter expressing the sentiments of the employes, and signed by them all. Mr. Groome acknowledged the gift in feeling terms, and has arranged to treat the hands to a trip to the Wolverhampton Exhibition on the first available occasion.

Slag-wool Death.

At Portsmouth on May 30, the Borough Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Eades, a shipwright in the dockyard, whose death was distinctly traceable to inhalation of the dust of silicate cotton (or slag-wool) with which he had been packing the casing of a refrigerator on board a cruiser. Dr. Wright deposed that the air-passages and vesicles leading to the lungs were full of minute tubercles which he attributed entirely to the inhalation of the silicate cotton; this had started an inflammation of the throat and lungs, making them more susceptible to an attack of consumption, which was the direct cause of death. The Coroner said some regulations should be laid down for the employment of this dangerous material.

The Week's Poisonings.

Eleven fatalities from poisoning have occurred since our last report, two being due to carbolic acid, two to oxalic acid, and one each to laudanum, morphia, white precipitate, chloride of zinc, hydrochloric acid, sheep-dip, and a poisonous lotion. The carbolic acid was taken by a Coventry woman and by a soldier's wife at Dover, in the latter case in mistake for beer. A Llanelly fishmonger and an Ashton tailor each took oxalic acid and died. The laudanum was taken by an elderly lady at Rock Ferry, who lived alone, and had been dead some days before the body was discovered. A Scotch surgeon, named James Waddell, from Airdrie, while in Manchester negotiating for a practice, swallowed several morphia pills, and died.—At an inquest held at York on the body of a young lady, from Scarborough, it was stated that she informed her friends that she had taken a quantity of white precipitate powder, which she obtained from Mr. William Holmshaw, chemist and druggist, at Taylor's Drug-stores, 18 Garfield Road, Scarborough. The jury added a rider to their verdict, recommending that white precipitate should be placed under Part I. of the Poisons Schedule.—A shepherd at Wylve, near Warminster, died through taking a dose of sheep-dip solution.—A woman named Trueman died at Castleton, near Rochdale, from the effects of taking a poisonous lotion in mistake for medicine. A mixture and a lotion were supplied by Dr. Lord, and at the inquest the Coroner (Mr. F. N. Molesworth) said the lotion-bottle was plainly marked "Poison" with a red label, but it seemed to be an ordinary medicine-bottle, and it was always advisable when poisons were sent out to put them in a differently shaped bottle. In addition to having the bottle labelled "Poison," there were two other ways of distinguishing it—one by having a bottle of a different shape, and another by having a sort of bell on the cork, so that when a person drew the cork out it jingled. Those were very good things to use. Such a number of people had died in that way that it was advisable to take all precautions when poisons were dispensed. The foreman of the jury thought there was little doubt that it was an acid nit, and the Coroner said there was also little doubt that the lotion ought not to be sent out in a plain bottle.—A Leicester shoemaker drank spirit of salt in mistake for a preparation he had procured for toothache, with fatal results; and the chloride of zinc (soldering-fluid) was taken by a Hammersmith engine-turner.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, who has been somewhat unwell lately, has gone to the Continent for a rest and change. He went over to Antwerp on June 2.

Business Changes.

Mr. F. W. McCully, registered druggist, has opened a new drug-hall in Victoria Road, Derry City. The premises are well fitted.

A new drug-business has been opened in Londonderry by Messrs. MacLaughlin and Allen, both from the establishment of Mr. W. A. Fitzell, pharmaceutical chemists, Waterloo Place, Londonderry. Messrs. MacLaughlin & Allen are at present located in temporary premises in Great James Street.

Contract.

Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, have been declared contractors for medical appliances for the Strokestown Union, at 26 per cent. under the L.G.B. scale. There was no other tender received.

Burglary.

The premises of Mr. G. W. Lawson, druggist, Lismavady, were last week burgled, and cash to the amount of about £7. taken from the till.

Not an Apothecary.

Some of the Dublin daily papers, in announcing the appointment of Miss Jessop as dispenser to the South Dublin Workhouse, fell into the error of describing Miss Jessop as an apothecary instead of pharmaceutical chemist. The Secretary of the Apothecaries' Hall, Ireland, calls attention to the error.

The Belfast Inquiry.

The inquiry into the cost of drugs and medicines supplied to the Belfast Union, recently concluded, was an eye-opener to some of those concerned. It is thought that considerable changes will be made in the manner of making new contracts throughout Ireland by the Local Government Board. There is some talk of establishing central drug depôts at Belfast and Dublin, with competent chemists in charge, who will both buy and test the goods supplied to each Union.

Explaining.

Following the magisterial decision in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland v. Sweny, reported last week, Mr. R. Keating Clay, solicitor for the plaintiffs, has addressed an open letter to the Dublin newspapers, calling attention to the fact that defendant's solicitor brought the question of status under notice of the Magistrate subsequent to the decision, and without reference to the Society, with the result that Mr. Sweny's position was misunderstood. Mr. Clay points out that Mr. Sweny is a registered chemist and druggist, but is not a pharmaceutical chemist, and he is therefore not entitled to compound medical prescriptions.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Edinburgh Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

The first botanical excursion of the summer session took place on Friday evening, May 30, the forty members and friends leaving Caledonian Station at 8.30 p.m. for Colinton, under the leadership of Mr. W. B. Cowie. The weather was unfortunately cold and wet, and the party returned by train instead of by road as originally intended. The effects of the cold spring were everywhere visible. Only on one favour-

ably situated hawthorn-bush were the blossoms beginning to open, and vegetation seems at least six weeks behind time. Fifty-three species were collected.

Dundee Conference Arrangements.

The local committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference have now practically concluded the preliminary arrangements for the meeting to be held in Dundee from August 11 to 14. As already intimated, Lord Provost Hunter and Mrs. Hunter are to receive the visitors in the Art Galleries on the Monday evening. The Galleries are situated in the Albert Institute, a building devoted to art, literature, and science, which has, since the last visit of the Conference, been erected in the centre of the town, south-east of the High School. On Tuesday, August 12, the sessions of the Conference will commence in the University College buildings. After the day's business is over, and about 4 o'clock, a special train will take the members and their friends to St. Andrews, passing over Tay Bridge (the longest structure of the kind in the world), and on arrival at St. Andrews tea will be served. Then the visitors will see the University buildings and other historic associations. Golfers may get a round on the world-famed links, but this is rather a remote possibility. It has been suggested that during the Conference a match between north and south might be played either at Monifieth or Carnoustie, which are within quite a short distance of Dundee. Mr. James Russell, editor of the *Wizard of the North*, Nethergate, Dundee, is the local chemist most likely to engineer an affair of this kind. In the evening of Wednesday, August 13, there will be the usual concerts in Gray's Assembly Rooms, Nethergate. The Thursday's excursion is to be to Comrie and St. Fillans. The arrangements for this are rather novel. A new steamer has been chartered to take the party from Dundee up the Tay to Perth, where a special train will be in waiting to convey them to Comrie. Those who do not care for the sail (twenty miles or thereabouts, on a river which Scotchmen consider to equal the Rhine in parts, and good enough to need no comparison) may take the special train at Dundee. Comrie is the place for earthquakes. It was there that George Gilfillan, a noted Dundee divine, was born. He was more than a divine, and his series of British Poets is now a much-prized work. At Comrie the Conference party will have an excellent midday meal in a hall, then they will drive to St. Fillans, and from there train back to Dundee. It will be a comfortable leisurely day, passed in some of the grandest scenery in this country, and should the weather be fine we can conceive of nothing more pleasing. Mr. Wm. Cummings, Reform Street, Dundee, is the local Secretary.

Athletic Sports.

The sports at Powderhall, promoted by the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club, and reported by the *C. & D.* as having occurred on Wednesday of last week, did not take place until Wednesday of this week. We were officially informed on May 27 that they would take place on "Wednesday evening first." It is always advisable for correspondents to specify dates, as vague terms encourage error.

Glasgow Notes.

There is a druggist's shop not far from Glasgow Cross which remains open till 3 A.M.

On Monday Charles Milford, a commercial traveller, introduced opium into a wound on his wrist, from the effects of which he died.

The Trade Association has issued a printed copy of the Cockburn tariff, and is circulating it in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

A local chemist, who prefers at present to remain unknown, is engaged on a novel which will deal largely with the romance and reality of life in the Scotch drug-trade. The tale is to have the inevitable love interest.

The Glasgow University Council has adopted a scheme for establishing a D.P.H. course and qualification. Owing to the manner in which the examinations were conducted some years ago, this diploma fell into deserved discredit.

An enterprising suburban chemist, who evidently believes in the attractive power of novelties, has placed a handsome

plunge battery in his window. The public seem to be much exercised as to the meaning of the vertical galvanometer and the shunting mechanisms.

It is announced that Sheriff-Substitute Mair is about to retire from the Bench. It was this Judge who, in one of the prosecutions against an Airdrie doctor's unqualified shopman, delivered a furious diatribe against the Pharmaceutical Society because it molested shopkeeping doctors.

This is a journalist's story. A lady, who had taken a new house, called on the occupier to arrange for getting entry before the term-day. The lady of the house was very gracious, and remarked incidentally that if the caller cared to buy a 10s. bottle of medicine which she did not want to carry away with her she thought matters might be settled satisfactorily.

Dr. A. G. Foulds, of this city, has been experimenting with infusion of eucalyptus as a cure for diabetes. He was informed by the late Mr. James Dick, a well-known Glasgow citizen and philanthropist, that a New Zealand friend, to whom a Maori woman had recommended the infusion as a cure for influenza, found that its use not only removed the influenza, but also delivered him from a long-standing diabetes.

The agitation amongst Glasgow medical men against the Medical Council's veto on the employment of unqualified dispensers in shop-surgeries seems to be dying of inanition. A motion submitted to the Southern Medical Society that a memorial be presented to the Privy Council protesting against the partial and oppressive administration of the Pharmacy Act by the Pharmaceutical Society in collusion with the General Medical Council has been shelved, and the legal adviser of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons has reported against the legal right of that body to resist the Medical Council's decree.

Business Changes.

Messrs. Arthur Gibson & Co., chemists, Edinburgh, are about to open a branch at Kirkgate, Leith.

Mr. Martin Jamieson, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business lately carried on by Mr. David B. Cowper, chemist, at 6 Lochrin Buildings, Edinburgh.

Mr. James Anderson, chemist, 36 Horne Street, Edinburgh, has opened a branch of his business at the suburban end of Morningside Road, near the railway-station.

A Chemist Tholes an Assize.

This seems a dreadful thing to do, but it was the defence which Mr. Thomas Lumsden, chemist and aerated-water manufacturer, Linlithgow, pleaded to the Magistrates last week when he was charged with "having, on 9th May, on the public street, opposite his shop at 45 High Street, Linlithgow, laid down a quantity of broken bottles, and suffered same to remain there longer than was necessary, whereby he rendered himself liable in a penalty of 2s." We gather from the report sent to us that Mr. Lumsden was summoned to appear on a certain day, and the case was not called, and next day he said he had "tholed an assize." As the Procurator-Fiscal stated that Mr. Lumsden had been merely brought there as a warning to be careful, the Bailie imposed no penalty.

The Chemist and the Loan.

Mr. W. J. Campbell, chemist, Invergowrie, is taking action against Messrs J. B. Reekie, manufacturer, Kirkcaldy; David Mackie, draper, there; and William Doig, sen., chemist, High Street, Dundee, as trustees under the settlement of his father, to recover 100*l.*, stated to have been borrowed from him on July 12, 1887.

STOUT Old Lady (to chemist's youthful assistant): "Boy, a'ye keep a preparation for reducing flesh?" Boy: "Yes'm." "Well, I don't know how much I ought to get." "Better take all we've got."

THE CHARCOAL METHOD of getting the arsenium mirror from arsenious oxide is troublesome unless carefully performed, and the blackness of the mixture to be heated is likely to obscure the test, as well as the presence of moisture which often remains behind. If, however, the arsenical powder be mixed with powdered potassium cyanide and gently heated in an ordinary dry glass tube, a very successful mirror is easily obtained.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

APOLLINARIS WATER.—The Paris Academy of Medicine have recommended that the authorisation to import Apollinaris water into France be withdrawn. The grounds of the recommendation are that an analysis of the water made in 1900 shows a variation of composition from what it was in 1858, and that the water is artificially impregnated with gas at the time of bottling.

AN ACT OF VANDALISM.—The bust of Raspail, the well-known chemist, which is placed in the Square bearing his name at Lyons, was removed from its base one night last week. The bust was found with the head half buried in the ground, and in falling had done considerable damage owing to its weight. A similar attempt was made five months ago, and the authorities at Lyons are endeavouring to trace the perpetrators of the outrage.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND BURGLARY.—A bookkeeper, Eugène Albaret, 42 years of age, was at the Seine Assizes recently condemned to two years' imprisonment for embezzling 27,000*fr.* (1,080*l.*) from his employer, M. Berthiot, manufacturer of pharmaceutical products. Albaret provided comforts and luxury for himself and family with the money.—On Wednesday night of last week burglars broke into the offices of M. Paletot, maker of pharmaceutical cachets, rue des Hospitaliers Saint-Gervais, Paris. While they were busy with the iron safe they were disturbed by the night watchman, and decamped without securing any spoil.

AGAINST CHLOROFORMING-ACCIDENTS.—The question of the prophylaxy of accidents resulting from chloroforming has been under discussion again at the Paris Academy of Medicine. Dr. Laborde read a long paper on the subject of precautionary measures to be taken to prevent accidents, and recommended the following:—

(1) Inject before administering the chloroform—

Morphine	...	...	1 centigramme ($\frac{1}{10}$ gr.)
Atropine	...	...	1 milligramme ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr.)
Sparteine	...	...	10 centigrammes (1½ gr.)

(2) Place a clip on the patient's tongue at the outset of the anaesthesia.

Dr. Laborde described a special forceps invented by him for this purpose, for which he claims a good many advantages both for the patient and the operator.

TRANSPORT OF COMPRESSED GASES.—In accordance with a decision of the Council of Hygiene of the Seine, the Paris Prefect of Police has issued an order regulating the transport of compressed gases. By the terms thereof manufacturers, dealers, and carriers cannot forward or place on the public thoroughfare receptacles containing gases compressed at a pressure of more than 15 kilogrammes per square centimetre except by strictly observing the following conditions: (1) Oxygen, hydrogen, and all other compressed gases may not be transported at a higher pressure than 200 kilogrammes. (2) Consignments may only be made by persons possessing a pressure-gauge of which they understand the working. These persons must, whenever required, fit the gauge to the receptacle to show that the highest prescribed pressure has not been exceeded. (3) The receptacles must be seamless cylinders of steel or forged iron. The maximum length to be 2 metres (say, 6½ feet), and the maximum interior diameter 21 centimetres (say, 8¼ inches). These cylinders must be submitted, at the expense of the sender, to a preliminary official test to prove that they will stand without leakage or bulging, a pressure equal to one and a half times that of the gases they will contain. This test must be repeated every three years. (4) The cylinders are only to be transported in covered vehicles, and should never be moved violently or exposed to the rays of the sun or heat. A six months' interval is to take place before the order is enforced, to allow the manufacturers to comply with the conditions.

PERFUMERY to the value of 10,640*l.* (76 tons) was exported from Nice last year, against 7,832*l.* (56 tons) in 1900.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A LIEBIG MEDAL.—The Society of German chemists purpose having a gold medal struck in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Justus v. Liebig, which is to be celebrated on May 12, 1903. The medal will be awarded annually to a German chemist who has furthered applied chemistry.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES IN BOLIVIA.—According to the *Bulletin* of the Bureau of American Republics for April, the French Chargé d'Affaires at La Paz says that the market for the following drugs and preparations is very good in Bolivia: Peppermint liqueur, kola, neurosine, sulphate of quinine, cocaine, cascara sagrada, medicinal creosote, antidiphtheritic serum, &c. Most of the preparations now used are of French origin.

OPIMUM IN CHINA.—According to a Laffan telegram from Peking, dated May 23, a German firm at Shanghai has applied to the Chinese Government to be allowed to have a monopoly of the sale and preparation of opium; it proposes to pay 50,000,000 taels annually for the privilege; the smaller concerns would be farmed out. It is understood that the Government is in favour of accepting the offer, but there are international and provincial obstacles in the way of such a scheme.

SYNTHETIC INDIGO.—In the annual report for 1901 of the Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik of Ludwigshafen, it is stated that the net profit amounts to 505,986*l.*, which exceeds that of the previous year by 24,550*l.* The year 1901 commenced with somewhat unfavourable prospects, as the textile industry had not recovered from the crisis it passed through in 1900. The prices of the company's products could not be raised in spite of the slightly higher cost of manufacturing on account of keen competition. The production and sale of synthetic indigo have made satisfactory progress according to the report, and competition with natural indigo has consequently become more severe, and has also led to a reduction in price.

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE.—On the authority of the *Financial Times*, it is now stated that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the German Potash Syndicate and the South American Visquia Trust. The syndicate, it is said, has made certain adequate concessions to the trust as regards settling the standard price, and the trust has, on the other hand, engaged to buy no salts from any firm not belonging to the syndicate. In consequence of this arrangement, the "Potash Company Einsigkerch," which had become the property of the American trust, has now joined the German syndicate. As an equivalent for this consolidation of interests, the German syndicate has agreed not to sell its goods to any firm, works, or groups of persons who should attempt to disregard the stipulations between the trust and the syndicate or should seek to compete with them or break through the principles laid down by the German-American combine. It is also reported that an English syndicate has bought the Eima Potash-works at Goslar for 90,000*l.* The chairman of the company which has sold the works has stated that the British syndicate has a capital of 255,000*l.*, and proposes to acquire possession of other potassium undertakings in Germany. The Eima Company has two bores in operation, one of which yields an average of 40.30 per cent. of chloride of potassium, and the other an average of 60.30 per cent.

OPIMUM-POISONINGS.—The wrong-headedness of the system of education in Bengal is alleged by the *Madras Times* as a potent cause of disaster to the community. Young men of a certain class, who have been given an English education, are, says the *Times*, unfitted by their training for hard manual labour. Their aspirations, therefore, turn in the direction of clerkships or wives with handsome dowers. When their expectations are disappointed, some get reckless and give way to criminal practices; others become despondent and end their existence. A case illustrative of the latter class was brought to light at the coroner's court recently. A young Bengalee, Hindin, named Kisory Lal Chunder, aged 22, who had been educated up to the sixth

Government standard, tried hard for several months to obtain employment, but failed to get in even as a candidate either in Government or mercantile service. His private means not being sufficient to maintain him independently of his father, he took his ill-luck greatly to heart, and in a fit of desperation swallowed a large quantity of opium and died.—An inquiry regarding the death of Mr. R. J. Smith, of the Bombay Customs Preventive Service, held recently, showed that death was due to poisoning by a fatal dose of opium, which the deceased administered to himself by mistake.

South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

STARTING EARLY—Messrs. E. P. Butler and H. Richards are opening a business at Johannesburg under the style of Cleghorn's Pharmacy.

RETIRED—Mr. E. W. Wells, chemist, of Grahamstown, has retired after a long period of personal attention to one of the old-established pharmacies of the Eastern Province, in which he was very successful. He has transferred his business to Mr. A. Paterson (who was his senior assistant for six and a half years) and Mr. W. E. Griffiths (formerly an assistant with R. Lumsden & Co., King William's Town, for four and a half years). Mr. A. Paterson was apprenticed with Messrs. McKenzie & Co., Edinburgh; Mr. W. E. Griffiths with Mr. S. F. Wardley, Tonbridge, Kent; and they are both Minor men. They will carry on the business under the old name.

ACCORDING to the *Natal Government Gazette* the value of the apothecary wares, drugs, and chemicals imported into the colony during the first three months of the present year was 20 033*l.*, against 14 299*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901. The following values are also given, the figures in parentheses being for the first quarter of 1901: Acetic acid, 222*l.* (31*l.*); medicinal preparations, 16 629*l.* (13 260*l.*); drugs (free), 6 024*l.* (2 575*l.*); extracts and essences, 7 521*l.* (4 558*l.*); Kafir ochre, 14 500*l.* (200*l.*); perfumery, 3 683*l.* (2 188*l.*); photo ware, 8 024*l.* (4 516*l.*); saccharin, 53*l.* (886*l.*); saltpetre, 37*l.* (25*l.*); sheep-dip, 2 355*l.* (2 942*l.*); soaps, other than toilet, 11 229*l.* (19 883*l.*); toilet-soaps, 4 821*l.* (1 838*l.*); spices, 377*l.* (693*l.*); spirit of wine, 23*l.* (12*l.*).

American Notes.

THE CHEMIST AND THE "CRAPS"—A chemist named Alfred J. Howarth has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to recover \$5,896, which, he asserted, he lost playing the game of dice known as "craps," in the Boswyck Club at Brooklyn. He has named as defendants the proprietors of the club. The answers of the defendants have not been filed.

FIGHTING THE LOCUSTS—Preparations are being made to fight the seventeen-year locusts which are expected to appear about Philadelphia at any moment. As soon as the first locusts appear in the city squares they are to be met with a shower of Paris green. The City Forester has had a mixture prepared, composed of one pound of Paris green to 200 gallons of water, which will be applied to all city trees by spraying.

MEXICAN SULPHUR—Those in the sulphur-trade and the wholesale drug-trade generally are interested in a story that comes from the city of Mexico to the effect that Popocatepetl, a great Mexican volcano, is to pass into the hands of a New York syndicate, which will develop the sulphur deposits the mountain contains. General Sanchez Ochoa is the owner of the mountain, and, according to the *N.Y. Commercial*, four wealthy New York firms are interested in the matter.

CUTTING IN PATENTS—According to a New York contemporary the "cut" in prices by makers of proprietary medicines has caused the greatest rush of buying patent medicines in the history of Syracuse. At the same time druggists are reaping a harvest from the sales of articles in nearly all other lines of goods they handle. Retail dealers declare the ultimate outcome of the drug-war is difficult to forecast, but, without exception, each advances the opinion that the manufacturers of proprietary medicines on which the "cut" is operative will in the end bear the brunt.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

RIGHT TO THE WORD "AÉRATORS."

ON Saturday Mr. Justice Farwell concluded the hearing of the case, *Aérators (Limited) v. Tollitt and others*, and gave judgment. He said the plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant from registering a company under the name of the "Automatic Aérator Patents (Limited)," on the ground that the name so closely resembled that of the plaintiffs as to be calculated to deceive. The plaintiffs manufactured and sold bottles and syphons for holding liquids which could be aërated by means of "Sparklets," which were small metal appliances containing compressed carbonic-acid gas. The defendants proposed that the new company with which they were interested should acquire patents for aëration of liquids contained in tanks or cisterns of large size. The articles were in themselves quite distinct, and no confusion could arise as to them, the only question in the present case being as to the similarity of the names. Having dealt with the law of the matter, Mr. Justice Farwell observed that the plaintiffs could only assert their rights as members of the public if and so far they could show special damage to themselves. But the choice of their own name rested with themselves. The registrar had no discretion to refuse any name put forward on behalf of the company, and if by reason of the adoption of one single word in common use they ran the risk of suffering injury they had only themselves to blame, and they could no more acquire a monopoly of the use of the word "aérators" than an individual could acquire a monopoly of his own name or the name of the article he manufactured. The plaintiff's trade-mark was "Sparklets," and this name was put prominently forward on their shop-fronts, invoices, bill-heads, and letter-paper. When the plaintiffs ascertained that the defendants intended to register the Automatic Aérator Patents (Limited) they themselves applied to register another company with a small capital under very much the same title, and they were only prevented from doing so because the defendants' application was first lodged. The plaintiffs' managing director, who gave his evidence in a very fair and candid manner, stated that although their chief object was to be beforehand with the defendants and prevent their registration of the name, yet they had intended that the new company should carry on business under that title, and that by the exercise of proper care he did not anticipate that any confusion would arise. But this new company of the defendants was intended to deal in articles similar to those sold by Aérators (Limited), and if due care could prevent confusion in such a case, could it not do so in a case where the articles dealt with were so different as those of the plaintiffs and defendants. In his opinion the plaintiffs were attempting to monopolise a word in common use. This they could not be allowed to do, and the action would be dismissed with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

BAKING-POWDER.

AT Stockport on May 28, Samuel Johnson, 156 Chestergate, Stockport, was summoned for selling baking-powder which the analyst certified to contain 63.27 of rice-starch and 14.37 of tartaric acid. There was an excess of tartaric acid, but the offence was the inclusion of so large a quantity of rice-starch, 20 per cent. being stated as an ample quantity. Although no standard is fixed, the best authorities are agreed, said the prosecution, that 20 per cent. was sufficient. It was pointed out that the firm from whom defendant bought the baking-powder guaranteed it "free from alum or any other substitute for tartaric acid." Dr. Meredith Young said the powder had either been carelessly or ignorantly mixed. The quantity of rice-starch would increase the bulk and decrease the value of the active parts. Mr. William Thomson gave it as his opinion that 20 per cent. was a sufficient quantity of rice-starch. Mr. Potts, for the defence, contended that the starch was necessary, and as there was no standard fixed for the proportion the purchaser could not be prejudiced. The fact that there was an excess of tartaric acid showed there was no intention to defraud. It was

simply a question of quantities, and no fixed quality had been laid down. The Magistrate imposed a fine of 5s., and 3d. 5s. costs.

County Court Cases.

SALARY IN LIEU OF NOTICE.

AT the Brompton County Court on May 30, before Judge Stonor, Mr. Edward Altree, chemist's assistant, 280 Fulham Road, S.W., sued Mr. George Howard Fisher, chemist and druggist, 53 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W., Shaftesbury Avenue, W., and Broad Street, E.C., for 1l. 1s. balance of salary, and 2l. for a week's salary in lieu of notice. The plaintiff personally conducted his case, and Mr. W. D. Cunningham, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that in October, 1901, he was engaged by the defendant as assistant at 2l. a week. The money was not paid regularly on Saturday nights, as it should have been. One day last November, when he asked to go out for lunch defendant swore at him and told him to go. He (plaintiff) considered that this was because he had stopped lending defendant money. Defendant, in the box, denied that he had ever borrowed money from plaintiff or had sworn at him, and said plaintiff had dismissed himself. Answering questions put by the plaintiff, the defendant stated that he always paid him his salary in full on Saturday nights; and he denied that he ever borrowed any money from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff produced a note-book, in which, he said, appeared items, referring to "allowances," in the defendant's own handwriting.

The Judge (to the defendant): Is that your handwriting?

Defendant (looking at it): I do not remember ever having seen this book before.

The defendant, at the Judge's request, wrote upon a slip of paper, "to allowance."

The Judge (after carefully comparing this writing with that in the book): I think this is the same handwriting. I do not think it is any use disputing this case further in face of the fact that the defendant denies all knowledge of the items in this book. I am satisfied that the plaintiff is entitled to recover. There will be judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

NOT PAYING THE APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, June 3, at the Halifax County Court, before Judge Cadman, Mr. George Pearson, against whom the Apothecaries Society recently obtained a penalty of 20l. for practising as a medical man, he being uncertificated, appeared on a judgment summons. The Judge had ordered the fine to be paid by instalments of 1l. per month, but no instalment had been paid. Pearson stated that he is employed as a dispenser at 30s. a week and free house, but had to pay 5s. for cleaning. He added that he had pawned his instruments to advocate his case, whereupon the Judge said it had only cost him (defendant) his breath, and he ordered him to pay in twenty-eight days.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

AT the Grantham County Court on Tuesday last, Alfred Hutchinson, of North Parade, Grantham, sued Tom Kingston, chemist and mineral-water manufacturer, of Westgate, Grantham, in an equity suit. Mr. J. B. Barlow, for the plaintiff, said on July 11 last plaintiff and defendant became partners as mineral-water manufacturers, and carried on business in Oxford Street, Grantham. A verbal arrangement was made to the effect that plaintiff was to pay 110l. for a half-share of the business, that he was to pay a certain amount of cash down, and was to be credited at the rate of 2l. per week until the balance of the purchase-money had been paid. Mr. R. A. Young, for defendant, said there was an agreement for a partnership, which agreement was never carried out, therefore there never was a partnership. After hearing plaintiff's evidence, the Judge said there was evidence of partnership and dissolution. On behalf of the defendant Mr. Young agreed that there was a partnership, and accepted 220l. as the value of the assets of the business, the defendant to continue the business on giving a fidelity bond of 150l., and the Registrar to take the accounts.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re FRANK HAROLD BROMFIELD, 83 Broad Street, Blaenavon, trading as a Chemist and Druggist.—The creditors met for the first time at the Official Receiver's office, Merthyr, on May 30, when the statement as reported last week (page 861) was repeated.

Re A. C. H. NEWTON-MASON, High Street, West Bromwich, trading as a Chemist.—The trustee under this failure announces that he has completed the realisation of the estate, and is prepared to pay to the unsecured creditors a first and final dividend of 3s. 8½d. in the pound.

Re Mrs. LAURA V. CROSSLEY, 126 Oxford Street, W., trading as Blanche Leigh, Soap and Perfumery Manufacturer.

A MEETING of creditors of this debtor was held on May 28 at the offices of Hastie's (Limited), solicitors, 65 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. A statement of affairs was submitted which showed liabilities 5,250l., and assets estimated at 4,930l. Amongst the liabilities the bank figures for 800l., for which it holds as security lease of premises at 126 Oxford Street. The solicitor stated that he had called the creditors together for the purpose of obtaining the signature of each creditor to a deed of assignment, and unless he received the signatures that afternoon he should file a petition in bankruptcy. The creditors present strongly protested against this proceeding, and pointed out that it would take a week to get all the signatures. The meeting broke up, and the petition was filed the same day.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Kissell, John Victor, 293 Harrow Road, W., pharmaceutical chemist. Trustee, John Baker, Caiswell House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Dated, May 26; filed, June 2. Liabilities unsecured, 517l. 9s. 8d.; estimated net assets, 129l. 1s. 10d. The following are among the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Barron, Harveys & Co., London...	...	22	0
Davy, Hill & Co., London ...	...	23	0
Hovenden & Sons, London ...	...	11	0
Idris & Co., London ...	...	13	0
Kissell, E. E., Taunton ...	...	339	0
Marshall & Harris, London ...	...	11	0
Maw, Son & Sons, London ...	...	13	0
Sanger, J., & Sons, London ...	...	11	0
Shirley Brothers, London ...	...	12	0
Waller, Malvine & Co., London ...	...	12	0

Sykes, James, trading as James Sykes & Co., Heckmondwike, manufacturing chemist and oil-merchant. Trustee, Thomas Howard, 16 Piccadilly, Bradford, chartered accountant. Dated, May 26; filed, May 27. Unsecured liabilities, 1,183l. 17s. 10d.; estimated net assets, 732l. 8s. 4d. Amongst the creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Clauss & Ree, Manchester ...	...	12	0
Foster, J., & Co., Leeds ...	...	52	0
Macnair, A., & Co., Manchester ...	...	11	0
McArthur & Co., Liverpool ...	...	11	0
Perkins, T. W., Wellingborough ...	...	10	0
Skelton Brothers, Bradford ...	...	75	0
Spencer & Co., Hull ...	...	43	0
Walker, W., & Sons, Otley ...	...	10	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bywaters, C. H., and Prior, A. G., under the style of the Granite Paint Company, Cross Street, Creek Road, Deptford, Kent, paint, colour, and varnish manufacturers, glass and lead merchants, and dealers in oil and colourmen's sundries.

Gilston, P., Chadwick, J. W., and Gregg, J., under the style of P. Gilston & Co., Hunslet, Leeds, and Knottingly, Yorkshire, glass-bottle manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS

Crossley, Laura Verrall (carrying on business as Blanche Leigh), of, and carrying on business at, 126 Oxford Street, W., soap and perfumery manufacturer, the wife of Herbert Crossley, trading separately and apart from her husband, having separate estate and assets.

Dean, Joseph (trading as Joseph Dean & Son), Sutton-within-Macclesfield, Cheshire, mineral-water manufacturer.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Gould, Alfred, Knatchbull Road, Brixton Road, S.W., lately White's Row, Commercial Street, E., isinglass-manufacturer.

Park, William Charles Cunningham, Macfadyen, James John, and Park, James (carrying on business in co partnership as Park, Macfadyen & Co., also as Park, Son & Co., and as Turnbull & Co.), at Kingston, Jamaica, West India merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Barr, William, Bellshill, manufacturing chemist. Creditors will meet in the Library, Law Agents' Room, County Buildings, Hamilton, June 10, at 12 o'clock. James Hogg, solicitor, Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Bellshill, agent.

New Companies & Company News.

CHEAP AND GOOD (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants, general traders, drysalters, chemists; also the business of a general supply association in all its branches. The first directors are to be afterwards appointed. Qualification, 50 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 116 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. [Compare with *C. & D.*, April 5, p. 537.]

SAVILLE'S (1902) (LIMITED).—Capital 35,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in brewers' requisites, antiseptics, disinfectants, sheep-dips, manures, and other agricultural and chemical products, and to take over the business of Saville's (Limited) (incorporated in 1899). No initial public issue. The first directors are C. H. L. Cazatel, E. W. Rowsell, C. Stansfeld, G. R. Ewens, and H. C. Ewens. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Chorlton Road, Hulme, Manchester.

J. C. TWIST (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a soap manufacturer, carried on by J. C. Twist, at the Chel field Soapworks, Orpington, Kent, to carry on the business of soap manufacturers, soap-boilers, candle, taper, night-light, and glycerin manufacturers, oil refiners, perfumers, &c., and to adopt an agreement with the London and General Industries (Limited). No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Remuneration, 150*l.* per annum for the chairman and 100*l.* each per annum for the others.

AUTOMATIC AERATOR PATENTS (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from H. Swales, F. G. Hampson, and R. G. Orr the benefit of certain applications for patents and other rights relating to an improved method of or apparatus for aerating liquids, to turn the same to account, to establish engineering-works, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are F. G. Hampson, R. G. Orr, H. Sbiel, and H. Swales. Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration, 750*l.* per annum and a share in the profits, divisible. Registered office, 14 Sberborne Lane, E.C.

HERMOS (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists, druggists, oil and colour merchants, drysalters, &c. The first subscribers are:—C. Howard, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., solicitor; H. Major, 125 Atterley Road, Waverley Park, S.E., clerk; C. H. Brookes, 69 Barmouth Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., clerk; H. Hoyle, 32 Mildmay Road, N., clerk; A. Major, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., auctioneer; J. L. Quinlan, 39 Canonbury Road, N., clerk; and C. T. Fernyhough, 46 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., accountant. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

RAYBOULD, WHITEHOUSE & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by G. Raybould and J. Whitehouse as "Raybould, Whitehouse & Co.," at Dudley, Worcestershire, and to carry on the business of chemists; druggists, vendors of patent-medicines, drysalters, oil and colourmen, druggists' sundriesmen, &c. The first subscribers are:—G. Raybould, 69 Snow Hill, Dudley, chemist; J. Whitehouse, Wartell House, Wellington Road, Dudley, druggist; Mrs. B. E. Raybould, 69 Snow Hill, Dudley; Mrs. C. J. Whitehouse, Wartell House, Wellington Road, Dudley; Miss E. Raybould, Salop Street, Dudley; Miss H. Whitehouse, Wartell House, Wellington Road, Dudley; and R. Marshall, 199 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. Raybould and J. Whitehouse. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Registered office, Reform Works, Wellington Street, Dudley, Worcestershire.

SALT UNION (LIMITED).—At the annual meeting of the shareholders held in Liverpool on June 3, Mr. T. B. Royde (the chairman) stated that during the past year the Union sold 50,000 tons more salt than in the year before, although there had been a decrease of 50,000 tons in chemical salt. The gross profit had increased by 24,000*l.*

SPIRITINE (LIMITED).—In the Chancery Division on May 30, Mr. Justice Farwell heard a motion in the case of *Owen v. Spiritine (Limited)* for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of the company, which carries on business as manufacturers of spirit appliances at Willesden. It was stated that the plaintiff was a debenture-holder, and 100*l.* remained unpaid on the plaintiff's security. The company was entirely without funds, having overdrawn its account with the London Joint Stock Bank. Judgment had been obtained against it, and it was unable to satisfy the execution levied. His Lordship held that the company's case was hopeless, and he appointed a receiver as asked.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), BOMBAY.—The company's thirty-eighth annual report and balance-sheet, made up to March 31, 1902, has been issued. The directors regret to have to record a considerable decrease in the company's profits, due partly to the ever-increasing keenness of competition and consequent fall in prices, and partly to the general trade depression. The balance available for distribution amounts to 33,000*l.* 5*s.* 4*p.*, from which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 15*s.* per share, or 3 per cent., amounting to 30,000*l.*, carrying forward 6,000*l.* 5*s.* 4*p.* to next year's account. The directors express confidence that a return of general prosperity will be followed by an increase in the company's earnings and by better dividends.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT-OF-MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual meeting was held on June 3 at the Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. C. G. Gunther (chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, May 24, p. 802), the Chairman said the shareholders were to be congratulated on the results obtained, considering that the River Plate country had been suffering from the effects of a severe drought. Their company, however, had escaped comparatively lightly owing to capable management in the selection of their cattle-farms. The sales of the extract all over the world have continued most satisfactorily, and the new trade-mark—"Lemco"—is gradually becoming firmly established. Oxo, the new fluid beef, also continues to make steady progress, especially among the medical profession and hospitals. The report declaring a dividend of 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares was unanimously adopted. An extraordinary general meeting was afterwards held for the purpose of altering some of the articles of association in compliance with the new Companies Act.

FULLERS'-EARTH UNION (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting of the Fullers'-earth Union (Limited) was held on May 28, at Winchester House, E.C., the chairman of the company (Mr. S. Stanley Brown) presiding. The Chairman reported increased sales of the company's product. The trade is now 3½ times larger than it was nine years ago. The company would shortly have to pay off the existing debenture debt of 10,000*l.*, and the directors had decided to give the shareholders the opportunity of subscribing for 15,000*l.* 5 per cent. debentures. The profit-and-loss account for the year ended March 31 showed a balance of profit of 5,213*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which, with 610*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* brought forward, gave a total balance of 5,824*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* to be dealt with. The interim dividend on preference shares paid in November, 1901, absorbed 1,074*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and dividends making 5 per cent. for the year on preference shares and 4 per cent. on the ordinary shares of the company were declared, leaving a balance of 1,848*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* to be carried forward, of which 1,000*l.* will be placed to a reserve fund.

THE MUCILAGE-CORK.—All pharmacists are very familiar with the difficulty of corking mucilage-bottles, and know that as the mucilage hardens around the cork and in the neck of the vessel it is difficult to draw the cork without fracture or leaving some attached to the bottle. All these may be lessened, or even done away with altogether, if the cork be first well soaked in glycerin, or even smeared with it.

General Medical Council.

OUR report of the Summer Session proceedings, left off last week at a point in Wednesday's sitting before the Council, considered a proposal by Mr. Ball for returns of



DR. MACKAY.

MR. JACKSON.

DR. FINLAY.

New Members of Council

professional examinations from licensing bodies, additional information being wanted on the following points:—

1. Where credit is allowed for a single subject or group of subjects only at any examination, the number of students who pass or are rejected in such portion of the examination should be furnished separately from the list of those who pass or are rejected from the entire examination.

2. That in addition to giving a return of the candidates rejected at any examination, the number of such candidates who have been previously rejected upon one or more occasions for the same examination be indicated, with the number of such previous rejections in each case.

This was agreed to after a lengthy discussion.

Next day (Thursday, May 29) was devoted to

PENAL CASES.

The first was that of Dr. William Tyndale Watson, Tottenham, N., who in November, 1901, received twenty-nine days' imprisonment for indecent assault. Dr. Watson appeared himself, and was represented by Mr. A. A. Strong, LL.B. London, solicitor. Mr. Joseph Howard (M.P. for Tottenham), the Rev. Charles Howell (vicar of Holy Trinity, Tottenham), Dr. Gilbert Smith, and others testified their high opinion of Dr. Watson's character, and evidence was given as to Dr. Watson's health. After half-an-hour's deliberation *in camera*, the President announced that, owing to the state of Dr. Watson's mental and physical health, the Council would not remove his name from the *Medical Register*.

The next case taken was that of Robert Rendall, M.B., Great Yarmouth, charged last November with infamous conduct in a professional respect by holding medical appointments in connection with the National Medical Aid Company (Limited) and the Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society, at Great Yarmouth. Mr. Rendall attended, and stated that he had absolutely ceased his connection with the societies. After a short deliberation, the President informed Mr. Rendall that the Council, having considered the facts and evidence submitted by him in relation to his action since the last session, has resolved to proceed no further in regard to the charge proved against him.

The third case taken up was that of Mr. William Park, M.B., C.M., Airdrie, who was summoned to answer a charge of infamous conduct in a professional respect, by seducing and subsequently eloping with a lady, the wife of a clergyman, who was under his professional care in his hydropathic establishment at Limpley Stoke, near Bath. Mr. Park did not appear, but on his behalf Mr. Montague Shearman applied for a postponement of the case. Mr. Park, he said, had through a misunderstanding, supposed that his case would not be heard till November, and three days before he received formal notice to attend that day, he had signed a contract with the Royal Mail Steamship Company to act as surgeon on board, and had sailed from England on May 21. Mr. Newson (for the injured husband, who was also present) opposed the application on the ground of the expense and trouble to which the complainant, who had brought witnesses, had been put. The Council's legal adviser thought

the case should be proceeded with, and on the application of defendant's counsel it was heard *in camera*. After about an hour the President announced that the Council judged Mr. Park guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, and directed his name to be taken off the register.

A DELAYED APPLICATION.

Mr. Abiathar Wall, L.S.A. Lond. 1871, L.R.C.P.E. 1872, L.R.S.C.E. 1872, a medical practitioner entitled to be registered under the Medical Act (1858), but who neglected to effect such registration until after the "appointed day" (June 30, 1837), under the Medical Act (1886), applied for registration, and the English Branch Council was authorised to accede to the request.

HARD UP.

The first business on Friday was the appointment of committees. That over, the report of the Financial Relations Committee was brought up by Mr. Horsley. This showed that during the past seven years there has been a deficit of 1,200*l.* per annum, which is attributed broadly to small income and excessive work, and to remedy matters an amendment of the 1858-1893 Medical Acts is needed. The financial history of the Council began in 1858, when a 2*l.* registration-fee was authorised, and this yielded about 35,000*l.* Some of this was invested, the interest and the principal yielding the Council altogether 75,485*l.* The various editions of the British Pharmacopœia have given a profit of 3,600*l.* The 5*l.* registration-fees have come 900*l.* short yearly of the current expenditure. In regard to the Pharmacopœia, which is the first of the Council's assets, the committee say:—

The receipts and expenditure upon former editions of the Pharmacopœia cannot now be ascertained with exactitude, as, although at times statements have been prepared, the accounts have not been kept entirely separate from the general expenses of the Council. So far as can be ascertained, up to the year 1880 there was a small balance of profit amounting to 80*l.*, from 1880 to 1885 a profit of 350*l.*, and from 1885 to 1898 a profit of 2,000*l.* So far the new edition of 1898 shows a better result, there being an apparent profit of 80*l.*, whilst unsold copies are in hand to the approximate value of 400*l.* Thus over the whole period from 1858 to the present time the Pharmacopœia has yielded about 3,600*l.*, or about 90*l.* a year. Although for the reasons above stated these figures must not be taken as exact, it is probable that the error is not large enough to be material.

After dealing fully with the branch and General Councils' finances and their adjustment, the latter including a suggestion to make the branch Councils pay in their moneys and accumulated funds to the General Council, the report concluded with suggested amendments to the Medical Acts. These included the repeal of section xi. of the 1858 Act, which provides autonomy in Scotland and Ireland, and increase of the registration-fee for medical practitioners from 5*l.* to 7*l.*, and a new provision imposing a registration-fee of 1*l.* on students registered.

Mr. Victor Horsley, in a note, called for an annual registration-fee, and Dr. Heron Watson objected to the increased fee and to Mr. Horsley's suggestion, and went straight to the point in the following note:—

A self imposed restriction upon the faculty of much speaking on the members of the Council, with a commensurate shortening of the meetings, a greater number of hours devoted to the actual business of the Council and its committees, implying, if need be, morning, afternoon, and evening sittings, might well be adopted as a preliminary tentative measure, and, should this increase in the number of hours prove insufficient, the withdrawal of all fees for attendance upon the meetings, while only travelling and hotel expenses be continued, might most reasonably be adopted.

Certainly it appears to me that some such self-denying regulation should be passed, so as to manifest to the medical profession that what is done by the Council is due to a single minded determination to confer benefits, and not to bind burdens, upon the profession at large.

Dr. Bruce concurred with this and the other contents of Dr. Watson's note.

Mr. Horsley hoped the Council would accept the report as a step forward in the direction of financial reform.

A long discussion followed.

Dr. Norman Moore asked what advantage registration was to the students or the public, and if the Council had power to compel it? If they went to Parliament in order to raise money they must make it clear that they used their funds in

the thriftiest manner, and be prepared for elaborate criticism as to the way in which they spent their time.

Dr. Atthill was surprised at these remarks, and Dr. McVail was also highly indignant at the latter part of them. They had, he said, strong grounds for going to the Government for assistance if the work could not be done without increased funds.

Sir C. Nixon also expressed his high opinion of the useful work and lofty aims of the Council. He thought compulsory registration desirable; for one thing, it would make medical education uniform.

Sir J. Tuke pointed out that compulsory registration of students would infer the right of the Council to lay down the conditions of registration, and anyone cognisant of the feeling of various licensing-bodies knew what opposition would be raised to that.

Dr. Bruce was of opinion that radical reform was called for. The business of the session should be got through within a week, and penal cases should be taken earlier in the day. It was a scandal that parties summoned to appear should sometimes be detained the night in London because the Council could not finish or had not got to the consideration of their cases on the day named.

Dr. Heron Watson's note as to speaking was put as an amendment, and seconded by Dr. Bruce, Sir J. Tuke supporting it, explaining that the great mass of the Council's expenditure was in fees paid to members, and the average M.P. would say, "You must not ask more from the profession; make some sacrifice yourselves." (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Nixon suggested, amidst laughter, that it would be quite possible for members to refuse their fees. He, for one, did not see that he was called upon to give time for the benefit of the State and the profession without some reasonable recompense.

Dr. McVail emphatically declined to devote longer hours to the business of the Council.

The amendment did not commend itself to the members. Sir Wm. Thomson invited Dr. Watson to enlarge upon it, and Mr. Brown also "wanted to know." Dr. Watson, however, sternly declined to waste the time of the Council in telling members what they already had in print before them. In spite of his self-suppression his amendment found considerable support, and was lost by only 11 to 14, 5 not voting.

The recommendations of the report as to revenue were considered *seriatim* under the following heads: (1) The institution of a student's registration-fee of 1*l*.; (2) raising the initial registration-fee of practitioners from 5*l*. to 7*l*.; (3) remodelling the financial administration of the funds so far as the mutual relations of the Council and its branches are concerned. No. 1 was carried by 13 to 12. Before taking No. 2, Mr. Jackson moved that an annual licensing-fee of 10*s*. be substituted for the present 5*l*. registration-fee. Mr. Horsley seconded, and there was a lot more talk, but Mr. Jackson had only two supporters. No. 3 was carried. Then the Council came to the consideration of the legal and political aspects of the desired reforms, over which there was more talk at a cost of 1*l*. a minute, but the members were not satisfied, and the debate was resumed on Saturday, when Dr. Little moved that the discussion be adjourned till next session, and that it be left to the President to make, in the meantime, such provisional arrangements as appeared to him most conducive to economy. The President was not sure that he was disposed to act the part of the benevolent despot, and Sir Wm. Thomson and Dr. MacAlister thought that the Council should not hand over the business of the Council for the next six or twelve months to any single individual, however benign. This way out of the difficulty found only two supporters, and Sir J. Tuke then, resuming the discussion, gave his reasons for opposing the motion. He held that the proposed Bill would indefinitely postpone fiscal reform.

Dr. Mackay, seconded by Dr. Finlay, made a suggestion which bridged over the differences that divided the advocates of retrenchment and reform, and the motion was carried by 20 to 6. Four did not vote, including Sir John Tuke.

A report of the Finance Committee was presented by Mr. Bryant, and passed.

A LONG AND WEARISOME DISCUSSION,

enlivened only by little passages of arms between Mr. Horsley and Dr. MacAlister, followed in committee on the

further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Prevention of Personation, and was not concluded when the Council rose. It was hoped that the business of the session would have been finished on Saturday, and the President gravely reminded the members of the fact, and added that there was nothing in the programme which could not be got through easily on Monday. The programme was not, however, got through on Monday. At the President's suggestion, the Council addressed themselves, when they re-assembled and were fresh to their work, to the more important matters of examinations, students' registration, and public health, postponing the consideration of personation. Perhaps the Council were too fresh and ready for the fray, for these subjects occupied them all the afternoon. At 6 o'clock Dr. McVail allowed the standing order to be suspended till the conclusion of the public-health debate, but would not hear of any more business being taken that day. The reports of the Examination Committee on the examinations of the Scottish Conjoint Board of the Irish University were re-entered and adopted after a short discussion on an irregularity in passing one candidate, in which Dr. Watson, Sir Hector Cameron, and Dr. Payne took part; and an expression of regret from Sir Wm. Thomson as to the absence of an examination in operative surgery.

The report of the Students' Registration Committee stated that applications having been received for the approval by the Council of the Plymouth Municipal Science, Art, and Technical Schools and St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, S.E., the former school was approved, but not the latter.

After a little row about the non-recognition of a student from Stonhurst College (which is not an "approved institution"), there was a long discussion on the report of the Public Health Committee on proposed amendments to the regulation in regard to the diploma of public health, which was adopted.

The members were not altogether happy about the regulation though they had passed it, and when they met on Tuesday Dr. Norman Moore proposed that an explanatory note should be added in order to make the regulation workable in London, and this was agreed to on a division.

The upshot of the further consideration of the report of the Committee for the

PREVENTION OF PERSONATION

was that motions were carried which will ensure preservation by the Registrars of all forms of application for registration, and applications for restoration to the Medical or Dentists Register must under exceptional circumstances be accompanied by a statutory declaration in an approved form.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

The report of the Pharmacopœia Committee was brought up by Dr. MacAlister. It showed that up to the present date 32,083 copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1893, and 354 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, 1900, have been disposed of. The Government of India has been supplied with 3,503 copies of the Addendum. The stock of the B.P. now in hand is 400 copies, and a further issue of 1,500 copies was recommended. The report proceeded as follows:—

Since the last report of the committee two meetings of the Conference with representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and of Ireland have been held, at which useful discussions have taken place as to the preliminary researches which are necessary in preparation for the next Pharmacopœia. The Conference has also had before it a series of reports containing the results of a minute and exhaustive inquiry into the solubilities of the chemical substances included in the Pharmacopœia. This inquiry has been conducted by Professor Greenish, under the direction of the Research Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in the laboratories of the Society. In order to ascertain the purity of the drugs under examination, it has been necessary to scrutinise afresh the chemical tests given for them in the Pharmacopœia. This scrutiny has led to suggestions for the improvement of these tests which promise to be of great value in relation to pharmaceutical chemistry, and will certainly call for the fullest consideration in the revision of the Pharmacopœia. Similar researches are in progress in relation to the percentage of the ash which should be yielded by good specimens of the official vegetable drugs; and here, again, collateral inquiries have been

instituted bearing on the identification of the vegetable drugs and of their powders.

Methodical and laborious inquiries of the above nature cannot be carried on without incurring considerable expense, and the committee understand from the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain that in this case the cost has been unexpectedly heavy. The committee highly appreciate the service rendered by the Society and its officers to pharmaceutical science in general, and to the revision of the Pharmacopoeia in particular, and they desire to express their appreciation by recommending that a grant of 100*l.* be made to the Society as a contribution towards the expense incurred by it in carrying on these valuable investigations.

The committee are further of opinion that it is desirable that a digest of the criticisms and researches bearing on the Pharmacopoeia, which have been published from 1893 to the present time, should be procured; and they recommend that the sum of 50*l.* be placed at the disposal of the committee for this purpose.

The report was received and its recommendations were agreed to; and after the Council had carried a motion disapproving of the Midwives Bill, it had a revival of the

GLASGOW DOCTORS' SHOPS MATTER.

in the form of a letter from the Glasgow Southern Medical Society to the Scottish Branch Council, protesting "against the notice of the General Medical Council to registered medical practitioners published in the *Glasgow Herald* of December 14, 1901, as being unwarrantable, oppressive, and vexatious." The letter was entered on the minutes without comment; and this, with a hearty unanimous vote of thanks to the President, concluded the proceedings of the session.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE PEACE.

It would be as impossible to play "Hamlet" without the Prince as to write any parliamentary notes this week without at least an allusion to the peace. Although the most stirring scene was in the Commons when Mr. Balfour read "the terms of surrender," the proceedings in the Lords were more picturesque. Peeresses in hundreds crowded the galleries, and Royalty was represented by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, who sat beside the venerable Lord Kelvin. Thoughts are now in the future. It is realised that there will be an immense boom in commerce of all kinds in South Africa, and some persons who are for ever creaking about our sleepy ways in business matters will be pleasantly surprised to learn that very active steps are being taken to ensure that British industry shall have its full share in the prosperity. We shall know in a few days what modifications, if any, the cessation of hostilities has enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make in his Budget proposals. Writing before any announcement, I shall content myself with mentioning the prevalent opinion among parliamentary hands that the most prudent course would be to abandon the addition to the income-tax and maintain the duty on corn. Of course, the Chancellor knows as well as anybody else that much pressure will be brought to induce him to take the opposite course.

NECROSIS.

When the Home Office vote was under consideration Sir Charles Dilke made the disquieting statement that there has been a slight revival of necrosis in the match-making industry in connection with the boxing of dry matches. It was pointed out by Mr. Ritchie that the revival is very slight. In 1898 there were twenty-one cases; in 1899, eight; in 1900, three; and in 1901, four. The alleged "revival" is therefore the increase from three to four.

LEAD-POISONING.

As regards lead-poisoning there has been a very marked improvement during the year. Mr. Asquith attributes this entirely to the intervention of the Home Office, and thinks that if the matter had been left to the pressure of public opinion, to the influence of self-interest, or to the initiative of the local authorities, the improvement would never have

taken place. A different view—on what grounds it is not easy to ascertain—is taken by Mr. Coghill, who comes from the Potteries. It is this hon. member's firm belief that the rules of 1893 would have been quite effective without the addition of the special rules which were issued a couple of years ago. If the Home Office officials are itching for new work, why, he asks, do not they turn their attention to house-painters, among whom there were twelve cases of lead-poisoning and five deaths in March alone.

FOREIGN COMPETITION AND GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

It is an old complaint that we have to thank Government inspection and restrictions for a good deal of the success of our foreign competitors. The idea is that our manufacturers are handicapped by regulations from which foreigners are exempt. Something was said on the subject in the Commons the other day. One member made sweeping allegations, but the Home Secretary asserted, in reply, that we are not the only nation which is advancing in the matter of factory and workshop supervision; indeed, in some points we lag behind foreign law. He admitted, nevertheless, that too much inspection may possibly do harm, and that care must be taken not to go beyond what is demanded by the condition of things.

VIVISECTION.

During the week the question of vivisection has cropped up several times in connection with a demand for more inspectors. Mr. MacNeill, who is forcible, if not always convincing, declared that in too many instances vivisection is carried on out of a very devilish spirit of curiosity, and has an effect on students subversive of the best feelings of humanity. On behalf of the Government, it was stated that while it may become necessary to appoint additional inspectors, it would also be absolutely impossible to ensure that an inspector should be present at all operations, for that would require an army of inspectors. As to the argument that the animals suffer intense pain after recovery from the anæsthetic, we are assured that this is not so, because life is destroyed before the return of consciousness. A very large number of the animals have been seen and carefully examined by the inspectors, and in no case have they found that an animal has been unnecessarily kept alive in pain.

THE MIDWIVES BILL.

It is arranged, if nothing more important comes in the way, to devote Friday, June 6, to the consideration of the Midwives Bill, as amended by the Standing Committee. There are several amendments on the paper, but should these be disposed of, the Bill will have been so far advanced that it may be sent to the House of Lords next week.

MILK BLENDED BUTTER.

Mr. Hanbury (President of the Board of Agriculture) stated to a deputation on Tuesday that he has a Bill on its way to his colleagues to deal with milk-blended butter. In this he does not go so far as to prohibit the sale of milk-blended butter altogether; but it must not be sold as butter—it must be sold under a special name in large letters, and words must not be added to the effect that it is very much better than butter.

THE WHITSUNTIDE BANK HOLIDAY.

Replying to Mr. Trevelyan the other day, Mr. Balfour said if he were certain that the first Monday in June would always be fine, and that the first Monday after Whitsunday would always be wet, he would not mind changing the law so that the former would stand for the latter.

Re AUSTIN & Co., Islington, N., Box-makers.—A meeting of creditors was held on May 29 at the Inns of Court Hotel, W.C., when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities 3,249*l.* and assets 862*l.* The solicitors (Messrs. Lettis Brothers), on behalf of the debtor, offered a composition of 5*s.* in the pound, payable within eighteen months, but as this could not be guaranteed, it was refused. When the creditors came to question the debtor they found that the statement was very roughly got up. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday, June 5, when the debtor submitted a more precise statement, and made an offer of 6*s.* in the pound, which is likely to be accepted.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

MEMBERS had considerable difficulty in reaching Burlington House on June 2, owing to the crowded state of the streets consequent on the peace rejoicings. It was past 3 when Mr. Otto Hehner took the chair, and despite the double windows of the lecture-theatre, the sounds of revelry frequently mingled with the speakers' voices.

At the Chemical Industry Club dinner held previously the readers of the papers were the guests, and Hon. F. S. Grimwade, Mr. Russell Grimwade, B.Sc., and Dr. Dreyfus (New York), were the guests of Mr. Tyrer, their healths being proposed, and the Hon. F. S. Grimwade replied. These gentlemen, and Dr. Holder (Berlin) attended the meeting. After they had been welcomed, Dr. Divers proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, whose year of office terminated at that meeting.

THE CHEMISTRY OF WHISKY

was the subject of the first paper, by Dr. Philip Schidrowitz, and the following are points which interest pharmacists. Of the three processes tried for the estimation of fusel oil, the Allen-Marquardt is found the most satisfactory, especially if steam-distillation is employed. The German official process is not suitable for whisky, and the French (Savalle) method, although it answers well for brandy, is not so good for whisky. Dr. Schidrowitz mentioned that absolute alcohol of commerce contains considerable quantities of aldehyde. In colour-tests, where it is necessary to decolourise the liquid, animal black answers well, but increases the aldehydes; basic lead acetate, with the excess removed by potassium sulphate, is the method preferred by the lecturer. The aldehyde content of whisky tends to increase with age, due to oxidation, but air and moisture are necessary.

In the discussion, in which Mr. Grant Hooper and Dr. Hewitt took part, the opinion was expressed that the chemistry of whisky would never be put on a satisfactory basis until the manufacturers who are able to operate on large quantities and follow the conditions minutely took up the subject.

Dr. Roberts then read a paper on

THE WILL TEST

for nitrocellulose, which gave the results of experimental work at Waltham Abbey. This shows that the test is of much value, and in some cases yields more information than the old Abel test.

The Chairman then read an abstract of a paper by Dr. A. Dupré on the estimation of

PERCHLORATE IN SALTPETRE,

in which it was stated that it is important, if trustworthy results are expected, to heat to a definite temperature for a certain time, and estimate the chlorine both before and after heating. Dr. Dupré prefers not to use manganese dioxide in the test.

It was now 10 o'clock, so that Dr. O. Silberrad could only make a running comment on the paper he had prepared on

THE EFFECT OF THE ALCOHOL-DUTY

on chemical industries. The subject naturally falls, he said, into three divisions—(1) where the alcohol remains in the finished product (as in tinctures, on which, when exported, a rebate is allowed); (2) when alcohol is used as a solvent, but is not a component of the finished product; (3) when the alcohol is a reacting ingredient. The use of duty-free spirit would lead to many new employments, would help some industries (such as sugar-purification) and would lead to the manufacture of many chemicals in England which are obtained from abroad where duty-free alcohol is allowed for use in manufactures. As an instance of how the last-named would be brought about, it was mentioned that the manufacture of caffeine is now an English industry owing to the use of duty-free tea. Scientific research would probably be stimulated if duty-free alcohol could be used. Some benefit would result if the range of denaturing agents was greater. The Government might arrange the use of duty-free spirit either

by special denaturants or by a protective duty on imported goods in the manufacture of which alcohol is used. A rebate on exported goods of this class could be allowed in the same way as is done in the case of tinctures.

Mr. Tyrer spoke appreciatively of the spirit in which the Excise had met makers of tinctures. Not only was the duty remitted (when exported), but an allowance was made for waste and for possible error in analysis. He thought such liberal treatment made by a very conservative department showed the confidence the Excise have in the manufacturing community, and he did not see why similar concessions could not be arranged in other manufactures involving the use of alcohol.

Mr. Grant Hooper said that, whilst as a chemist he felt every sympathy with chemists, as an official of the Excise he had to keep in mind the fact that twenty-four millions are raised every year by the duty on alcohol. If part of that revenue is taken away, some other source must be discovered. They must also remember that the spirit must be unfit for drinking-purposes. Methylated spirit is often drunk in factories in which it is used. Recently in the North of Ireland he saw a coal-heaver dead drunk at half-past 9 in the morning with a partly used bottle of methylated spirit in his pocket. Inquiries made at the chemist's shop indicated on the label elicited the fact that the man obtained the spirit "rather frequently." If the temptation was great to drink the nauseous methylated spirit, it would be a hundredfold greater with pure spirit.

Mr. Reid thought it would be possible to devise means of preventing the drinking of duty-free spirit; it was managed in Germany, and he did not see why it could not be done in England. Anyhow, he did not think a drunken coal-heaver should make the Government handicap respectable manufacturers. The revenue would not diminish, because spirit would be used in manufactures which are not at present carried on in this country. It would benefit agriculture by leading to the growth of more potatoes.

The discussion was here closed owing to the lateness of the hour, and members made their way as best they could to the suburban railway stations.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

THE last meeting of the Session of the above Section was held at University College, Nottingham, on May 23, Mr. L. Archbutt, F.I.C., being in the chair. Dr. J. Gordon Parker, Director of Herold's Institute (Leather Industries Laboratory) read the first paper, on "The Application of Kjeldahl's Method of Estimating Nitrogen in the Tan-yard as a Means of Controlling the Process." The author referred to the progress that the application of science in the leather industry has made during the last ten years, especially in the way of checking waste and of valuing new materials, and showed how the estimation of the nitrogen could be used to give valuable indications to guide the tanner in his lengthy operations, lasting in some cases as long as twelve months.

The paper was discussed by the Chairman, Dr. F. Stanley Kipping, and Messrs. Wood, Trotman, Pentecost, and Adams, and in his reply Dr. Parker said that chrome-tanned leather—which is fast replacing the oak-tanned for the uppers of boots on account of its comfort and lasting qualities—has a great future before it. For machinery-belts chrome-tanned leather is the best material obtainable at the same time it must be well made, as if one goes wrong in the process it may only possess half the strength of oak-tanned leather.

Mr. Ernest A. Lewis, F.C.S., chemist to Muntz's Metal Company, followed with a paper on

THE ALLOYS OF COPPER AND MANGANESE.

He said that manganese of 97-per-cent. purity can now be obtained, the chief impurities being silicon and aluminium, which oxidise when melted and form a slag with the manganese oxide present. Manganese alloys with copper in all proportions. The melting-point of manganese, generally given as 1900° C., is actually 1280° C., according to Mr. Lewis's investigations.

Mr. Lewis, in replying to the discussion, said that the alloy with 1 per cent. of manganese is used for boiler-tubes that have to resist the action of corrosive waters in the

Argentine railways. The 5-per-cent. alloy is used on some German and Hungarian railways for stay-bolts in fire-boxes, as it keeps its strength well at high temperatures, and is not liable to crack. As to the question of the formation of definite chemical compounds, when 1 per cent. of manganese was added to melted copper the manganese diffused so rapidly that he had no doubt one was formed. As regards hardness the 1-per-cent. alloy is the softest. With 5 per cent. of manganese it becomes harder, and the 50-per-cent. is so hard that it is impossible to file it with the best steel files. The alloys with 70 and 80 per cent. of manganese spontaneously fall to powder, which is not the case with the one containing 90 per cent.

Scientific Progress.

Acidity of Sulphur.—According to Mr. Norman Leonard (*The Analyst*), the average acidity of eight samples of sublimed sulphur examined was 0.08 per cent. Part of this may be due to oxidation in the process of sublimation, but may also be formed by exposure to air and moisture. Mr. Leonard found that after washing a quantity of sublimed sulphur till it was neutral, and storing it damp, it became decidedly acid after three months, and at the end of four years contained 0.2 per cent. of sulphuric acid; a specimen of washed sulphur, dried at 100° before storing, gave after four years a barely perceptible acid reaction, corresponding to about 0.0025 per cent. of sulphuric acid.

Analyses of Liquorice.—Schroder and Kramer give the following figures for several brands of liquorice-juice, including the well-known Solazzi:—

	S. Franco	Cassano Stern	Barracco	Solazzi	Martucci
	Per cent.	Percent.	Per cent.	Percent.	Per cent.
Water ...	17.22	13.46	13.37	14.75	13.27
Ash ...	4.68	4.18	4.97	4.62	3.96
Insoluble ...	17.24	20.17	18.90	22.80	29.58
Juice ..	67.12	62.19	62.76	57.83	53.19
Glycyrrhizin	10.40	9.40	9.50	9.02	8.80

—*Apotheker Zeitung*, 1902, 323.

Volcanic Dust.—The *Chemical News* publishes the following detailed analysis, by Mr. B. E. R. Newlands, of the volcanic dust which fell at Barbados from La Soufriere on May 8, to which reference was made in the C. & D. last week:—

SiO ₂ ...	...	...	51.60
Al ₂ O ₃ ...	...	...	21.12
Fe ₂ O ₃ ...	...	...	9.28
CaO ...	...	...	9.07
MgO ...	...	...	3.96
Na ₂ O ...	...	...	0.59
K ₂ O ...	...	...	0.81
SO ₂ ...	...	...	Undetermined
P ₂ O ₅ ...	...	...	ditto
			93.43

A False Sandarac.—R. Hanke has described (*Pharm. Centralh.*, 228) a false sandarac which he obtained from a Vienna firm of druggists. It was said to come from Spain, and in appearance it differed very little from the real article, being lemon-yellow in colour, transparent, and the tears elongated and rounded at the tips. When chewed it broke into fine powder and stuck to the teeth, whilst it softened on the water bath and flowed together into a resinous mass. The two latter facts distinguished it at once from true sandarac, and taken together with its complete solubility in carbon disulphide, turpentine, and acetic acid, and partial solubility in 50-per-cent. chloral hydrate seemed to indicate that it consisted largely of colophony. The author also determined the acid-number of the resin, which he found to be 169, as against 140 for true sandarac, and 151 to 176 for colophony. The proof that this false sandarac consisted of colophony would have been much more complete if the author had isolated from the sample a specimen of abietic acid, which is very easily prepared pure, and is readily identified by its melting-point, composition, and colour-reactions.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Improper Dispensing Methods.

The Label.

There was once a young chemist, named Rickett,
Who knew all about football and cricket;
But he never would hamper
His shop with a damper
For label, preferring to lick it.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Becch, F. *Dyeing of Woollen Fabrics*. 33 Illus. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 246. 7s. 6d. net. (Scott & G.)

Colman, C. S. *Types of British Plants*. 16 full-page plates, by Eva Adalo; other Illus. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4 $\frac{3}{8}$. Pp. 250. 6s. (Sands.)

Crinon (C.). *Revue des Médicaments Nouveaux*. 9th edition 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4. Pp. 425. 4f. (Rueff, 106 boulevard Saint Germain, Paris.) [This edition contains particulars of all the new medicaments introduced during 1901, including such remedies as acetopyrine, agurine, gualacol camphorate, pyramidon camphorate, glyceoro-arsenates of lime and iron, hontine, lecithine, and purgatol. The book also contains information about some hundreds of other "new" remedies.]

Duncan, F. M. *First Step in Photo microscopy*. 7 × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 101. Illust. 1s. (Hazell, Watson & Viney.)

Hayward (J. W.). *Protoplasm, its Origin, Varieties, and Functions*. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 4 $\frac{3}{8}$. Pp. 51. 1s. 6d. (J. Wright & Co., Bristol.) [The elaboration of an essay by a medical man read before the Birkenhead Literary Society last year. Mind is not, the author says, a separate entity that uses the brain, but the sum of the phenomena resulting from the activity of the grey matter of the nervous system.]

Lehner, S. *Ink Manufacture*. Trans. from the German. Illus. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 162. 5s. net. (Scott & G.)

Stirling, G. *Synoptical Tables of the British Pharmacopœia*. 1898. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 64. 1s. 6d. net. (Gower.)

The importation of morphine into Hankow in 1901 increased to 5,570 oz., compared with 3,328 oz. and 3,642 oz. in the two previous years. A little was even re-exported westward.

LORD CROMER, in his annual report on Egypt, mentions that eighty-five hashish patients were admitted to the only asylum in Egypt in 1901, as against 128 in 1900, the improvement being due to the vigorous campaign against the importation and use of the drug.

THE ss. *Muristan* from Ormuz in the Persian Gulf has arrived at Newport upon Usk with a cargo of 1,500 tons of red oxide, which has been bought by a firm in the Midlands for paint-making. This is the first cargo of red oxide that has been brought to Newport.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Medical Preliminary Examination

is in an unsettled state. The General Medical Council thought it had finished the subject when the expert educationists were called in, and various examination boards levelled up their examinations to the requirements specified by the experts. Now comes in the British Medical Association with a proposal to have a Preliminary examination conducted by the General Medical Council itself. The G.M.C. impatiently nipped the proposal in the bud, although it gives a chance of relieving its financial embarrassment, which is so acute that the Council proposes to pick the pockets of newly qualified practitioners to the extent of another two sovereigns, and to raise the student's fee from 5s. to 1*l*. I fancy the G.M.C. will not find Parliament so pliant on that score as the Pharmaceutical Society found the Privy Council. But this is not the moral I desire to tag on. I should like to call the attention of our New Preliminary examination enthusiasts to the fact that we have scarcely finished conducting a pharmaceutical Preliminary examination ourselves when the medical profession cry out for a distinct medical Preliminary examination to be instituted. It is thus said, in effect, that a mere list of recognised examinations is not beneficial to medicine.

I was not Delighted

to notice that the munificent sum of 6*l*. was offered by correspondents in the *C. & D.* last week to help Chemist Malins to convince the Judges in the High Court that by inviting the people of Cardiff to have their molars attended to by him he has not infringed the Dentists' Act. If there is to be a fight twenty times that will be needed. Apparently the dental pulse of the trade is feeble. There is nothing to be gained by fighting for a principle unless there are enough in the business to compensate for the outlay, and I do not feel inclined to say another word about this matter if an ex-dentist and another *plus* Chemist Malins, a 5*l*. pound note, and a sovereign are all that I have to wage war for. My own cheque is ready when it is wanted, but who are they who feel aggrieved by the Cardiff decision?

The Council Election

should have figured first in this page, but it never really reached the condition of a first-class contest, and it lost all its interest for me when the *C. & D.* printed that territorial map and numbed the sensation of Mr. Park probably figuring as one of the triumvirate at the bottom of the poll. I congratulate Plympton on its success. It discovered that Mr. Park is a retailer, and rubbed the fact in so well that the voters did not appear to realise that there is not a single member of the Council who is not the same. We all know that "silence is golden," but Mr. Park will have frequent change for a sovereign during the next three years if I am not mistaken.

An Interesting Study in Percentages

is afforded by last week's voting if one compares it with that of three years ago, when precisely the same seven candidates were returned. In 1899 out of the 5,468 papers sent out 3,688 were recorded, and this year, of 5,448 distributed 2,541 were recorded—I take no notice of the papers returned by the few M.P.S.'s who showed deficient intelligence in recording their votes. In 1899 there were thirteen candidates; this year ten. It was natural that the seven successful men last week should get a larger majority of the total votes than in 1899. They

scored 82 per cent. last week and 71 per cent. three years ago. There has been a jumble in the positions of candidates also, and, strange to relate, they have all gone up in the estimation of the voters. I prove this by the percentages of votes they got, shown as follows:—

	1899	1902
Carteighe ...	2,575 = 69 per cent.	1,963 = 77 per cent.
Glyn-Jones ...	1,927 = 52 "	2,256 = 83 "
Harrington ...	2,163 = 59 "	1,756 = 68 "
Harrison ...	2,068 = 56 "	1,935 = 78 "
Park ...	2,155 = 53 "	1,834 = 72 "
Southall ...	1,779 = 44 "	1,553 = 61 "
Young... ..	2,291 = 62 "	1,911 = 75 "

I will not carry my arithmetical deductions further. It will be seen that

Mr. Glyn-Jones

is the only person who, on a poll two-thirds the size of that of 1899, has increased his numerical vote. In the light of this fact his position at the top of the poll last week is quite a secondary consideration. He was sixth in 1899, and entered the Council a not very welcome guest. To-day he is recognised as one of the ablest members—a master of detail, hard worker, and with an infinite capacity for taking pains. His chief defect is that he is never in two places at once, and acts as if he were. One year he speaks oftener than Mr. Carteighe, and the next year Bond Street outdistances Poplar. Perhaps forensic responsibilities account for that, or perhaps Mr. Glyn-Jones realises that he was a man down Poplar way seven years ago unknown to the trade, and is still so many years on the bright side of 40 that a quieter pace is good for him and none the worse for us. There is not much in the croak about juvenility when there is such an organiser as Mr. Glyn-Jones on the Council, and I look to him, Mr. Robinson, and the President to make the most of the new by-law which enables the Council to appoint conveners of committees in County Council fashion. Here Mr. Newsholme's experience as a Guardian, and Mr. Robinson's on the London County Council, should be of immense advantage to the Society, for the new *régime* should banish the one-man rule, which has made "Council work" a mere farce, and the President, with or without "the office," the real ruler of the Society.

Facts and Comments, by Herbert Spencer,

is the title of a small work lately issued by the famous philosopher, pregnant with thoughts expressed in only just as many words as are necessary to make them clear. The essays have no connection; they are just ideas which have occurred to the author in the course of his studies, and for which he has not found a place in his great treatises. At one moment he considers "the pursuit of prettiness"; at another he deals with views on eternity. Among his essays is one on Vaccination, in which he argues that if the operation renders the constitution immune to smallpox, it must do so by some radical influence on the body which may be—and which Mr. Spencer, basing his opinion on the statistics of infant mortality, believes, is—dangerous. In another article, entitled Distinguished Dissenters, Mr. Spencer crosses swords with Matthew Arnold in regard to the critic's complaints of the lack of culture characterising those who devote themselves to their business and their Bethel. Mr. Spencer instances in reply the men who made modern chemistry—Priestley the Unitarian, Dalton the Quaker, and Faraday the Sandemanian—and refers to them as men who have served the world far more than those who have merely cultivated literary graces.

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Editorial Comments.

The Peace.

THE sounds of London's multitudes in exuberant revelry froth up to our office windows in token that the British Empire is at peace with all mankind, and that the Boers in South Africa acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign. The two years and more in which we have been at war have absorbed millions of treasure and thousands of lives; the war has been a struggle between a small, hardy, and patriotic race with one as hardy and patriotic which has had the advantage of centuries to achieve greatness. It has not been solely between them, however, for after the first few weeks of the struggle the points immediately in dispute became secondary, as this tight little island had to prove its fitness to stand alone. And we now know that the war has been instrumental in showing the world what it seemed not to realise—that the British people at home and abroad are one nation, though seas keep them sunder. So much may we say, but no more, of those sentiments which are common to all true Britishers.

As a journal of pharmacy and the drug-trade, it is more appropriate that we should refer to those matters which come within our special department. It scarcely needs repetition that chemists and druggists and chemists' assistants have played their part in the war in their professional capacity and also as weapon-wielders. Some came from remote parts of the Empire to volunteer as army compounders and as hospital orderlies; many South African chemists did the same, and hundreds of home men went out. A few of them lie beneath the African veldt, others have returned in poor health, and it can be said of none that they earned much except experience and the consciousness of

having done their best for their country. It is fitting that their services should be acknowledged once again on the completion of peace, and we hope that those who have served and returned may by some method of reunion help to keep green the memory of their peculiar services.

A note which we published last week on the quantities of medicines which Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co. supplied to the army during the war gave a grand idea of the work the compounders went through, while it also demonstrated in comparison with the Crimean war experience how much the drug-trade of this country has improved, for there has not been a complaint of scarcity or poor quality in medicines during the whole period of the war. It is only fair to infer that this has been owing to the expeditious manner in which the contractors for medicines, as well as surgical-dressings and other aids to healing, have coped with the exceptional demand. Now we look forward to a period of accelerated prosperity in South Africa. The rush so long prophesied has begun. The country is not ready for it (it is still under martial law, and will be for many a day), nor is there much indication that more druggists will be wanted. The rush will go on nevertheless, therefore we may give a few particulars of the conditions of pharmacy in the several colonies. Each has its own pharmacy law, and the British Minor certificate and Irish licence are recognised as qualifying for registration and licence as chemists and druggists there. Without these an examination must be passed locally. The condition of pharmacy in all the colonies is good, and prices are good, but cutting of proprietary articles exists in the principal large cities. We have recently heard from some sources that colonial chemists are inclined to exhibit that slowness which indicates absence of the keenest competitive methods. It is said that they are wonderfully independent and many of them unenterprising. New comers would put an end to that. It will be well, however, for those at home who think of going out to South Africa to bear in mind that there are scores of chemists out there who have prospected the country well, and are prepared to plant branches of their businesses in the best openings. These colonials know the trade, and will get it. The new comer must learn it. It is rough in parts and requires an exceptional store of that universal knowledge which is a pharmaceutical characteristic. Agricultural and veterinary experience, chemical knowledge applicable to assaying, familiarity with the sources of mining chemicals, and experience of the aerated-water business are there as essential to the successful man as registration, capital, and enterprise.

The Minor Curriculum.

RECENTLY, in commenting upon the division of the Minor examination, we stated that this has become necessary owing to the much-increased stringency of the examination, and we also stated that the addition of a course of collegiate training would be inimical to public interests. It may not be generally known that Dr. Stevenson's predecessor—the late Dr. Greenhow—held this view very strongly. It is true that in a letter to the Privy Council regarding the suggested compulsory courses of instruction in chemistry and pharmacy the Pharmaceutical Council last month said it

is much gratified to find that the Lords of the Council now recognise that the establishment of compulsory courses of instruction is highly desirable—in fact, practically essential. More than twenty years ago the late Dr. Greenhow urged this view, and Dr. Stevenson has persistently reiterated the same recommendations. As a result of Dr. Greenhow's representation, the Society in 1835 formulated and approved by-laws providing for the division of the Qualifying examination and the institution of periods of study between the portions of the same.

This is such an elaboration of the facts that we can only attribute it to some treacherous memory which has perverted the suggestions which Dr. Greenhow actually made to the Privy Council "more than twenty years ago." These were, *first*, that the Preliminary examination should be passed before apprenticeship; and, *second*, that a definite period of shop-apprenticeship with a duly registered chemist and druggist should be taken between the date of registration as an apprentice and entering for the Minor. In his report for 1830 Dr. Greenhow said:—

The Minor examination, which confers all the privileges of the Pharmacy Act, as now conducted, affords a *sufficient guarantee of competence* to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, and compounding medicines. It is thoroughly practical, and *any increased stringency could only have the effect of adding to the already large number of candidates who are rejected.*

Here the italics are ours, and they are sufficient to exclude comment; but we may add that the greatly increased stringency of the Minor examination which has taken place since then has much increased the failures, and thus proved how true a prophet Dr. Greenhow was. In the same report he dealt very fully with the compulsory curriculum then proposed, and the following passage shows that he was utterly opposed to it:—

The propriety of compelling candidates for this examination to pass a certain time at a school of pharmacy has been a good deal discussed lately among persons who are interested in the subject of pharmaceutical education. I am, however, of opinion that a curriculum or special course of study at a school of pharmacy is not required for persons who are preparing for the Minor qualification. The examination, when properly conducted, affords a sufficient guarantee of a candidate's fitness for registration under the Pharmacy Act, and the examination is not at present so high that a fairly educated young man cannot very well prepare himself for it during the period of his apprenticeship, more especially if the length of the apprenticeship were extended to five years. Neither, on the other hand, do I think it desirable to raise the standard so high that special study at a school of pharmacy would be required. The Pharmacy Act was enacted in order to secure that chemists and druggists should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business, and to place some restriction upon the indiscriminate sale of poisons. These objects being already in a great measure accomplished under the system now in force, it does not appear to me necessary, in the interest of the public, to require any higher qualifications to entitle a person to be registered as a chemist and druggist than already exist. As a fact, however, I may state that the greater number of the candidates for the Minor qualification do actually study at a school of pharmacy, with the very frequent and obvious result of being crammed up for their examination without having acquired practical skill and competence. The question of studying or not at such an institution may, therefore, I think, very well be left to the discretion of the candidates themselves.

It will be seen that this gives not the slightest ground for saying, as the Pharmaceutical Council has to the Privy Council, that Dr. Greenhow "urged the establishment of compulsory courses of instruction." What he did say was that he entirely agreed with two of the Curriculum Committee's recommendations in regard to the Preliminary examination being passed before apprenticeship, and that the apprenticeship should be for three years with some duly registered chemist and druggist. He repeated this in the next report, also that "a curriculum is not required for the purpose of the Pharmacy Act." In the two subsequent reports the matter is not specifically referred to, and this brings us to the point at which the curriculum by-laws were formulated, approved by the Society, and not approved by the Privy Council. We have made it clear that Dr. Greenhow, with his experience of the Minor examination from 1838 and its public purpose, was opposed to a collegiate curriculum, and that almost solely because he believed public safety did not require it, and that public convenience would be jeopardised by giving too professional a tone to the drug-trade. It has yet to be shown that his successor, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, who has proposed a modified curriculum, has viewed the matter in this light, and he

certainly can only judge from the more stringent examination which Dr. Greenhow protested to be unnecessary. Since Dr. Greenhow's report certain changes have occurred in pharmacy which deserve consideration, and these we propose to return to.

Proprietaries in Turkey.

THE United States Consul at Harput, Mr. Thomas H. Norton, has been advising his Government recently regarding the import of pharmaceutical specialities into Turkey. By an imperial order issued some time ago the entrance of pharmaceutical specialities of unknown composition, or not meeting the requirements of the French Codex, is forbidden. An exception, however, is made in the case of such specialities of these two categories as have been approved by an "official academy" (*académie officielle*) or chartered medical society. In order to secure the entrance of an article of this nature, the importer is required to secure an authorisation from the Imperial Medical College at Constantinople. The latter requires that the demand for such authorisation should be accompanied by a certificate from the "academy" endorsing the article in question, and either a sample of the article or the formula of its composition, where there is a departure from the requirements of the French Pharmacopœia. All the documents in the case should be certified by the Ottoman Consul in the country of origin. The latter point appears to be the cause of trouble, for it has been shown that the great majority of the documents presented in such cases are either so vague or so improperly certified that the desired permission cannot be granted. In order to avoid delays and difficulties of this character, the Turkish medical officials urge strongly that great care should be taken to secure proper Ottoman consular certification for all papers submitted in connection with such importations. Further, they call attention to the requirement that all formulas should be written either in French or in Turkish. Quantities and proportions should be stated with the utmost clearness. The names of constituents employed should be those used in a purely scientific nomenclature, and not those customary in trade. Thus, "acetanilide" should be used, and not "antifebrin"; "iodochloro-oxyquinoline," and not "vioform," &c., although Mr. Norton, with true commercial instinct, is of opinion that the trade designations, in parentheses, could advantageously follow the purely scientific names. In general, formulae and labels should be of such a character that they can be easily understood by official examiners possessing a very limited scientific knowledge and practically no familiarity with commercial terms. It should constantly be borne in mind that Turkish officials look with exaggerated suspicion upon anything containing poisonous or explosive constituents. The extreme difficulty of procuring potassium chlorate in Turkey for such an innocent use as a throat-gargle is an example in point.

AN APPEAL

is being made on behalf of Mr. Arthur Wingham, F.I.C., who is incapacitated from following his profession by an attack of paralysis. Mr. Wingham, after studying at the Royal School of Mines, was chemist to the Broughton Copper Company, Manchester, from 1882 to 1886, and afterwards made a series of investigations on English tobacco and Oriental alloys. In 1889 he was appointed assistant examiner to the Science and Art Department in chemistry, and was also engaged as assayer to the Royal Mint. Early in 1890 Mr. Wingham contracted blood-poisoning, which developed into spinal paralysis. His sources of income are now quite exhausted, and his near relatives are dead. A

fund is being raised, of which Mr. Bennett H. Brough, 23 Victoria Street, S.W., is the Hon. Treasurer, to whom subscriptions can be sent. Mr. Andrew Carnegie heads the list with 25*l*.

TALK AT £1 A MINUTE.

The financial position of the General Medical Council is somewhat critical, as will be gathered from our report. In 1901 the total income was 8,557*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*., and the total expenses 10,062*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*. Of the expenditure, 8,033*l*. 3*s*. 3*d*. was incurred by the General Council, 1,100*l*. 15*s*. by the English branch, 540*l*. 16*s*. 4*d*. by the Scottish branch, and 390*l*. 18*s*. by the Irish branch. Dr. Heron Watson considers if the councillors would not speak so much they would make both ends meet. Last year the councillors got 3,019*l*. 11*s*., which was 439*l*. 19*s*. less than in 1900, yet three-eighths of the General Council's expenditure, only 446*l*. 0*s*. 4*d*. being spent on inspection of examinations, one of the most important parts of the Council's duties. There are thirty-one members of the Council, so that the average payment is about 100*l*. per annum to each member. The meetings are held twice a year, and last for about a week at a time, which appears to make the payment figure out at the rate of 2,500*l*. a year; but a large part of the fees is paid in respect to committee work between times. Anyone who has attended the Council meetings cannot fail to have been impressed with the fact that much of the talking is superfluous, and is done by a small section of the Council. If the members were paid only for what they do in committee, and not at all for the Council proceedings, there would be less talk, more work, and a great saving of money.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

The London Chamber of Commerce is making an urgent appeal for funds to oppose the London and India Docks (Various Powers) Bill in the House of Lords, and the Secretary has issued a circular dealing with the proposals of the docks company as contained in Clause 16 of the Bill. This clause has been framed to enable the docks to effectively control the movements of barges and lighters in and at the entrances to the docks, and can be so used as to deprive merchants of "free delivery." It is a custom of the port of London that a consignee has the right to have his goods delivered into craft, and therefore free of landing-charges, if he is ready to take delivery of the goods within twenty-four hours after arrival, and at the present time 76 per cent. of the cargo that is discharged in the London and India Docks is treated in this way. The docks company now seek for power which would be equivalent to enabling them to divert goods on to the quays, under circumstances which would render the goods liable to full charges (variously described as "landing," "consolidated," and "management" rates) for services which often would neither be required nor performed. The Bill has passed the report stage in the House of Commons, and strenuous efforts are now necessary in order to arrest the further passage of the clause.

BUSINESS IN PATENTS.

The report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks for 1901 shows that the year has been a busy one. The number of applications for patents was 26,777, against 23,922 for 1900, and of these 13,062 survived to the sealing stage, about a hundred fewer than in 1900. Of the applications, 17,813 were from the United Kingdom, 601 from other parts of the Empire, and 8,363 from foreign countries. Seventy-three per cent. of the last-named came from the United States and Germany. There were 580 applications from women, chiefly relating to household subjects. The attention of inventors was directed to motor-cars, airships, submarine boats, and the protection of the public from accidents due to broken live wires. These and inventors for sealing beer-bottles and preventing vibration in tube-

railways were all suggested by events which took place in 1901. It is interesting to note that only 52 per cent. of the patents sealed in 1883 were maintained for the full period of fourteen years. The fees received by the Patents Department amounted to 210,187*l.* During 1901, 8,775 trade-mark applications were made, and 3,246 registered, the fees in the department amounting to 10,506*l.* The total surplus from the Patent Office was 107,291*l.* During the year the new Patent Office, which is to cost altogether 163,750*l.*, was practically completed, and the number of visitors to the library has increased to 101,584, the highest figure for the last three years. There are now 84,040 volumes in the library, representing 28,131 works.

QUALIFIED DISAPPROVAL.

The *Medical Press*, referring to the recent actions by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland as to illegal compounding, says:—

The Society has been sufficiently long in existence to know its legal rights, and no cases in which these rights are not infringed should be brought into court. Public opinion will support them in jealously guarding their many and great privileges; but if the public come to believe that, forgetting their position, they by groundless legal actions interfere with legitimate trading, their activity will be interpreted as trade envy. The law that regulates the business of the pharmaceutical chemist has, on all points that were at all open to doubt, been decided by the Judges of the superior Courts. In the first case the decision was given on a legal point, which was held to rule the second case. We are, and throughout all their legal proceedings have been, prepared to support the Society in seeing that prescriptions were compounded by certified pharmaceutical chemists or other legally qualified persons. But when cases come before the Courts in which the commonest attention to the requirements of the statute on which their rights are based is wanting, we feel that the Society is endangering its reputation, and we feel disappointed that they do not exercise more care in the selection of their position before courting public and legal decisions.

Superlative forensic ability is not exhibited in these remarks, our contemporary slurring over the real point—viz., that certain persons not authorised by law to compound medicines were summoned, and the Society's defeat has merely revealed a weak point in the legal armour which it was well to have made clear.

GERMAN RETAIL PHARMACY.

A new order respecting the carrying-on of pharmacies in Prussia, together with the regulations for the State visitation thereof, came into force recently. It may interest those who long for State protection in pharmacy to know how their Prussian *confrères* are looked after. The order contains the minutest instructions regarding the fittings, utensils, and contents generally of the pharmacies, as well as rules for the engagement of pupils and assistants. The most important innovation in the new order is that the pharmacist who has no assistant may, with the consent of the Government President (*Regierungspräsident*) in future absent himself from his pharmacy for a time without supplying a deputy, provided he is within an hour's call. A further concession is also granted in that permission is given, in places where there are two or more pharmacies, for them to close in turn on Sundays and holidays. Amongst other alterations and innovations, many of which were in force before the issue of the order, in accordance with special regulations, is an order for the production of the book containing the entries of the receipt and sale of animal vaccine; and an important innovation for those parts of the country with non-German populations is that all medicaments must be labelled in German, but that the directions for use may be given in a foreign language. A description of the State inspection of pharmacies was given in the *C. & D.*, August 18, 1900. A ministerial order has also been issued in regard to the dispensing of prescriptions containing toxic ingredients. It is enjoined that such prescriptions should only be transmitted by telephone in

exceptional cases of life and death. In such cases, to prevent any mistake, a written authorisation, signed by a doctor, is to be demanded by the bearer on handing over the medicines prescribed, but telephonic prescriptions for medicaments not in the poisons list may be dispensed by the pharmacist on his own responsibility.

Tincture of Fresh *Hyoscyamus*.

By JOHN BARCLAY, B.Sc.

A SATISFACTORY preparation may be obtained from the fresh herb, and experiment seems to show that in making a tincture by this method a more complete exhaustion of the drug takes place. It is hoped that before long a standard for alkaloid in the official tincture will be fixed, and when that time arrives it would, in the opinion of the writer, be well worth while for the Pharmacopœia to consider the advisability of introducing a tincture made from the fresh herb.

Two experimental lots of tincture were made, the process in each case being identical, but the herb in sample No. 2 (see below) being more leafy and better grown than in No. 1. One pound of the fresh herb, consisting of stalks and leaves, was, after being thoroughly crushed, macerated for about ten days in a pint of 90-per-cent. alcohol. The tincture was then strained from the marc, and the latter treated with 4 fl. oz. of distilled water, after which it was again closely pressed. As a result two lots of tincture, each measuring 33½ fl. oz., and weighing 2 lbs., were obtained. The tinctures proved to have the following characters:—

Tinctures from Fresh Herb.

	No. 1 (Plant stalky).	No. 2 (Plant well-grown and leafy).
Sp. gr. at 15.5° C.	0.949	0.948
Total solid matter dried at 100° C. ...	2.23	2.82
Total alkaloid by titration	0.0075	0.0097

The tincture prepared by the official method from dried drug of good quality gives figures of which the following may be taken as fair averages:—

Tincture Prepared by Official Method.

Sp. gr.	0.957
Total solid matter	3.00
Total alkaloid by titration	0.008

A comparison of these figures shows that in the tincture from the fresh herb the proportion of alkaloid to total dissolved matter is considerably higher than in the case with the official preparation. It may be noted, too, that the "fresh" tincture is superior in both aroma and in colour to the "dried" preparation. To the manufacturer, at any rate, the preparation of a tincture by this method would be a boon, since it would do away with the necessity of annually drying large quantities of the herb; whilst the retail pharmacist who was able to devote a corner of his garden to the growth of *Hyoscyamus Niger* might annually in the spring prepare his own tincture from the fresh plant.

Among the imports into Beira, Portuguese East Africa, last year were: Areca, 1,239 lbs. (15*l.*); olive oil, 11,703 gallons (3,039*l.*); spices, 9,686 lbs. (237*l.*); medicines, 3,339*l.*; opium, 43 lbs. (10*l.*); soap, 143,021 lbs. (1,934*l.*); and toilet-soap, 1,909 lbs. (118*l.*).

THE use of sulphate of copper—the only remedy against "Peronospora"—is steadily increasing in Corfu, where about twenty-eight tons were consumed last year with more or less satisfactory results. A good quantity of inferior quality to that imported from the United Kingdom is imported from the Piræus, but the results are not satisfactory. The retail market price is about 45*dr.* (22*s.* 6*d.*) per cwt.

Chemists' Exhibition.

THE ebullience of emotion induced by a long-wished-for Peace had scarcely subsided when this annual exhibition, organised by the *British and Colonial Druggist*, opened at St. James's Hall, Manchester, on June 3. But the exhibitors—forty-five in number—had not allowed their patriotic considerations to materially interfere with the object for which they had foregathered, and with a few exceptions the exhibits were all in working order at opening-time. Although fewer in number than on the occasion of the exhibition at the same town two years ago, the exhibits as a whole contrast favourably as far as appearance goes, and in some cases better shows are made. The exhibition remains open until Friday, June 6, inclusive. The actual novelties were far from numerous, and we have arranged our brief notes of the exhibitors in alphabetical order.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS have a tripartite pavilion, in which window-displays predominate. There are four of these, illustrating how "I.N.L." eau de Cologne, fancy perfumery, confectionery, and toilet-paper respectively may be effectively displayed to catch the fickle public eye. The "Royal Orchid-blossom" perfume is evidently an adroit combination of Coronation and Chamberlain, and the name alone should make it popular. Toothpastes in great variety are given place here, the customer's name being printed when three dozen pots are ordered. As a special exhibition offer Messrs. Ayrtton & Saunders are prepared to supply with all orders for 1 lb. of their bulk perfumes a free recess-labelled show-bottle with glass stopper.

BEATSON & CO. have an unassuming but interesting show of shop-rounds, drawer-labels, graduated measures, and other chemists' glassware.

E. BREFFIT & CO. (LIMITED) have a stand with all kinds of glass bottles on view. Dispensing and perfumery bottles are, of course, given first place, and visitors have a comprehensive selection of shop-rounds and show-bottles to select from.

BROOK, PARKER & CO. (LIMITED) are primarily dealers in crude vegetable and "botanic" drugs. For these there is a considerable demand in the Midlands, and the variety shown at this stall, both loose and packed, will be an astonishment to many. But the exhibitors have also an increasing business in packed pharmaceutical specialities, and have a reputation for such things as packed chloride of lime, naphthaline shells, perfumed amulets, and infants' soothers. They are also developing a perfumery department, and show several creditable specimens of their craftsmanship. The "Torch" fly-catcher and "Nexine," a cement, are two of their specialities, and they also claim to be the only importers of *Capsicum annuum* into this country. A string of the pods is a conspicuous object on the stall.

CAMWAL (LIMITED) have a very pretty and quite new exhibit which takes the fancy of the onlookers. It represents a rustic summer-house trellised with roses, and a lattice-work enclosure suffices for the display of Camwal specialities. An installation of a Camwal cabinet and a "Premier" tap for the private production of soda-water is a prominent feature, but there are many Camwal advertising devices. Signs that are works of art by day and pioneers of illumination by night predominate. They are mostly shaped like syphons, with an electric light inside, but some may also be used with incandescent lighting, and a shield-shaped lamp with a gold syphon showing through a ruby glare is an attractive and appropriate sign for a chemist. Seltzer water is being specially pushed, and stone ginger-beer is said to be a strong local favourite. The "Splitlet" bottle is making its maiden appearance. It holds about two-thirds of the usual split. The Camwal syphon-carriages and tricycles are novel and useful. They are in three designs, and are fitted with movable pigeon-holes to hold two dozen syphons, while there is a drawer underneath for small parcels. These are supplied to chemists at reduced prices on condition that the advertisement for Camwal waters painted in gold lettering on the sides is allowed to remain. The Camwal syphon-stands, hexagonal in shape and fitted in mahogany, with black and gold lettering, are an ornament to the pharmacy. They are in two sizes, holding about three dozen and about four dozen syphons,

and cost 3l. 10s. and 5l. 10s. respectively to Camwal customers.

CHELTINE FOODS (LIMITED) are showing their food-specialities, and the list of "Cheltine" products is increasing. Chemists have now a variety of labels to choose from should they desire to take up the sale of these foods in their district. The customer's name and address are printed on free when gross lots are ordered, but a sample order for three dozen will also be printed gratis.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY have a pretty square enclosure, displaying their latest lines. The series of soaps recently introduced—packed three cakes in genteel-looking boxes of various shades, designed especially for chemists' "own" soaps—are receiving most attention, but there are myriads of other soaps to tickle the hard-to-please customer's fancy. The latest perfumes include the "Crown Toilet Otto"—very natty got up—and a new Coronation perfume, which appears to be a pleasing blend of Carnatia, Crab-apple blossom, and Peau d'Espagne.

CUSSONS, SONS & CO. have a pyramidal erection near the main entrance, which takes a lot of inspection, so great is the variety of packed proprietaries on show. The firm deal only with the wholesale trade and for export, and there is a preponderance of penny lines. As they do their own printing and make their own boxes and bottles, they have thus advantages in catering for their particular clientele. The "San Toy" cachous, of assorted colours, and put up in tubes, are new, and there is also a pictorial showcard printed in a dozen colours for the display of cheap bottles of perfume.

DAISY (LIMITED), as usual, is characterised by novelties. The acrobatic lady, the winking clown, the deadly dnde, and their many companions keep the sightseers amused and add to the gaiety of nations.

A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO. are apparently prepared to plaster the entire community. They have a comprehensive exhibit of plastering—hemostatic, kidney, sedative, breast, corn, bunion, and all the other varieties that heal or weld together the wounds of a suffering humanity. The dental plasters (capicem)—eight in a box, to sell for 6d.—are neat, and not dear. A new plaster-of-paris bandage has no loose plaster adhering to its sides. It is ready rolled to dip in water and apply. The "Varico" leg-bandage has a socket for the foot, which allows a regulation of the pressure when folding round the leg. A patent plaster-stand and caddy is also shown, with rollers for the plaster—a very handy method for shop use when a small quantity only of the plaster is required to be cut. The same method is used for storing gutta-percha tissue and oiled silk. A useful caddy for the surgeon contains spools of adhesive plaster of assorted widths; the surgeon has only to snip off a piece of plaster from whichever spool he requires. The spools are fixed on rollers inside the caddy.

EDUARDO ET CIE are pushing "Dr. Hales's" coca, meat, and malt wines and "Oak-tree" burgundy in flagons. The firm will procure licences for chemist-customers who do not already have them.

THE ERASMIC COMPANY (LIMITED) have a very pretty stand, with ribbons and a profusion of flowers in bunches and festoons. There are some artistic caskets, but the company's representative is responsible for our not going into these.

EVANS, SONS & CO. illustrate in their model pharmacy the latest advances in shopfitting and the comprehensiveness of their business. The fittings this year are of mahogany, with satinwood linings and mouldings. A lincrusta ceiling is finished with a frieze in which the Royal coat-of-arms is embodied. The wall-cases and showcases are filled with Hawley's counter-adjuncts and Savars' sundries. At the entrance to the shop are a pocket of gum arabic, an original bale of cloves, a seron of cinchona, a case of aloes, a 100-lb. original copper of oil of lemon, a bale of sarsaparilla, and other drugs as imports, and which are objects of real curiosity to the retail visitor. Instead of glass knobs, the shop-drawers have now a loose metal handle of dulled bronze, and the glass drawer-labels are so fixed on the inside that they may be moved from one drawer to another. Zinc shells are provided for drawers in which greasy or oily powders (such as linseed-meal) are stored, and these also are transferable from one drawer to another, besides being fitted with automatic lids, which open and close

with the pulling-out or pushing-in of the drawer. A new drawer for holding slip-labels is also shown, which is fitted with zinc lids over each compartment, thus keeping the labels clean and flat. In place of the usual dispensing-screen in the centre of the pharmacy a Best's soda-fountain has been fitted to meet the prevailing desire for iced drinks, but it is removable, and will also fit the marble slab, with mirror back, affixed in the wall fittings, if so desired. A case of Margerison's soaps also finds place beside the entrance. Adjoining the model pharmacy is a very striking exhibit of Montserrat lime-fruit juice and its preparations. Pyramid pillars in white enamel are surmounted with bottles of lime-fruit juice, cordials, &c., and appropriate Montserrat legends adorn the edges of the spacious pavilion. The internal arrangements consist of a fine display of all the Montserrat preparations, including cordials, sauces, arrowroot, lozenges, and jujubes, and another of Best's soda-fountains—larger and more ornate than the one in the pharmacy. This fountain is in full working order, and the weary wayfarer stops instinctively to rest, listen to the music, and slake his parching thirst.

FARROW & JACKSON (LIMITED) are showing the "Duplex" and "Arctic" marble soda-fountains and the "Challenge" counter-fountain in majolica ware, as well as several varieties of saturating-plant.

HEATH BROTHERS are packers, shopfitters, and local druggists' sundriesmen. They have a linen-polish called "Easio," a furniture-cream called "Glossio," and a "Guinea" gold paint, and their show, which is to the left of the main entrance, comes in for a good deal of attention. Their goods are of the usual sundries variety, the most noticeable article being "baby's corner," a special showcase for displaying hair-brushes, soothers, small-tooth combs, mouth-sponges, powder-puffs, and other requisites of babyhood.

THE HOLME PREPARATIONS COMPANY have a nice little exhibit of the "Malloween" series of toilet specialties. "Malloween" liquid is for the complexion, and the powder is for the nursery. "Lanatta" pills, also on view, are said to be a remedy for sea-sickness. The articles have been placed on the P.A.T.A. list, and vigorous representatives are interesting the visitors.

E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES has a small stall near the top of the hall, where he is explaining the properties of Karswood creosote, Karswood "Insectile" spice for poultry, "Ramasin" beetle-powder, and "Kruschen salts"—a rheumatism-cure.

INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED) have as conspicuous objects in the foreground of their exhibit the quaint earthenware jars with handles that hold the new "Ober-Selters Wasser." This is a natural water, and is produced "without being artificially aerated."

JOHNSON & JØRGENSEN (LIMITED) and H. POTTS & CO. have a combined display which includes a new series of glass photographic trays of all sizes. These are of respectable thickness to obviate breaking, and are ribbed outside so that they may not easily slip from the operator's fingers. Shop-bottles and jars of excellent finish and out-of-the-way tints are shown, one dark-brown ointment-jar being unusual. Special prominence is given to the dark-blue shop-bottles for storing poisons, which are labelled in white-enamelled raised letters.

KAPUTINE SYNDICATE (LIMITED) has a miniature circus, with dancing dervishes or other quaint demon-like apparitions gyrating rapidly. This is a patent electric window-show to illustrate, presumably, the thankfulness of suffering mortals who have been Kaputined free from headache.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. are showing in the handsome pavilion they had at this exhibition two years ago. The stand is in nine divisions, showing respectively varieties of jujubes, bouquet-lozenges, licorice-preparations, perfumery, B.P. lozenges, pills (pearl, sugar, and chocolate coated), compressed tablets, granular preparations, and counter-adjuncts. The goods are all beautifully displayed, and suggest the acme of perfection in lozenge-making. A new showcard for "Sweet Lips" cachous shows several dainty maidens tripping demurely over the stepping-stones in a stream. A show-vase is displayed containing over 40 lbs. of compressed tablets. The perfumery-show is very chaste, "Briar violets" being the latest perfume. "Laxorines" are laxative fruit-bonbons, which the ordinary child will devour with avidity and relish. Two are said to suffice for an adult. They are packed in red leatherette cases with gold

block label. An attraction to this exhibit is an ancient metal mortar in a fine state of preservation that is placed over the doorway of the pavilion. The mortar, which is 170 years old, has been lent by Mr. Donald, of Chester.

THE MALTOVA FOOD COMPANY are creating considerable interest with "Maltova," a combination of carefully prepared extract of malt with raw eggs. The natural proteids of the egg are included—albumin, vitellin, lecithin, and nuclein—and a specially nutritious food is thus the result. "Maltova" has only been a short time on the market, but its merits are being speedily recognised, and visitors are lingering round the stall while the representative of the company demonstrates its merits with a graphic eloquence which only Leeds can produce.

WILLIAM MATHER (LIMITED) are especially proud of a new plaster designed to replace the ordinary indiarubber porous plaster. Mr. Pidd, who is in charge of the exhibit, thinks "Zebra plaster" would be as appropriately descriptive a name to give it as any. By a new process the ordinary plaster (belladonna or what not) is painted on the rubber background in striped ridges, thus ensuring greater cleanliness when applied, and the spaces between the stripes enhance coolness and non-stickiness. I.R. plasters are being especially pushed, and a new variety of surgeons' rubber-adhesive plaster has the plaster painted in broad stripes on a large sheet, so that the surgeon may snip off a piece without having the plaster sticking to his fingers, and without the trouble of the spool. A framed curiosity encloses a gathering of about 28,000 dead flies (weighing in all $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) that were killed by 4 of Mather's fly-papers.

MELLIN'S FOOD (LIMITED) initiate visitors into the qualities of their preparations in an orange-covered stall near the platform.

ARTHUR NEWTON & CO., in a lonely nook at the end of the hall, exhibit a neutral hypophosphite syrup, a substitute for chemical food, called "Rose Phosphates"; an emulsion of cod-liver oil, containing 2 gr. of ferric phosphate in each ounce; an Easton's syrup which is said "to keep well" and liq. anemon. co., an extract of the meadow-anemone in combination with digitalis and several carminatives for the relief of painful menstruation. Other "Newton" proprietaries are also shown.

OLDFIELD, PATTERSON & CO. have an attraction which few miss and the ladies never. To call attention to their new perfume—"Sweet-Pea Blossoms"—they have a profusion of the real blossoms, of delicate shades of colouring, in vases on their centre stand. The perfume, in five sizes, is tastefully got up, and neat cards are distributed with the bottles. This firm have also a good show of galenicals and packed specialties. A series of violet-powder, fullers' earth, "Lavender" bath-salt, and "Lavender" water-softeners, in barrels, to retail at 6d., are well-produced, and looked big value for the money. Toilet-goods in coloured collapsible tubes are here as elsewhere, and the "Silver Churn" dairy specialties are worthy of inspection. Essence of rennet is put up in amber bottles capped with tinfoil.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. (LIMITED) are specially pushing "Rectones." The newest "Rectone" contains renaglandin, and is said to be especially effective in local rectal troubles where there is hæmorrhage. Peptonised milk and peptonised beef are also administered in "Rectones," each rectone being said to be equal to 2 oz. of beef. Wedge-shaped "Rectones," each containing 5 gr. of soluble quinine bisulphate, are also shown. The usual series of palatinoids and bi-palatinoids are present with "Maglactis" as a corrective for any acidity that may be engendered by the hot weather.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'s interests are being well looked after by the ubiquitous Mr. Hickey and two or three other representatives. The exhibit is unpretentious but select, and fitted in good taste. The Whitall Tatum globes, with hidden electric lights, cast a ghastly glare on the 50% worth of adrenalin that stands between them, but there do not appear to be any novelties beyond those we have already noted, except it be a new line of American bay rum recently introduced, the 4-oz. size to retail at 1s., with a good percentage of profit. The firm are now making all the B.P. pills, and sugar and gelatin coated pills of private formulas are taken in hand and the best execution guaranteed. Compressed drugs in tablet form are also put up in bottles with lithographed labels. Buyers of euthymol tooth-paste in 5/1 cts are given a window-display and extra discount.

JOHN QUILLIAM & Co. are the proprietors of J. J. Watts & Co.'s homœopathic remedies. They are mainly plaster-manufacturers, however, and show an extensive line of all kinds of plasters. The genuine quality of the rubber used in the "Canterbury" enemas is demonstrated by the abnormal distention of the ball. These enemas may be had in six shades of rubber, and are British made. The "Vibratile," an electric massage-apparatus, is also shown here.

ROSBACH (LIMITED) have a nice little show of their table-water.

JOHN SANGER & SONS have an attractive stall, with a predominance of filled collapsible tubes. The usual variety of toilet articles is reinforced by a boot-cream, which the chemist can sell in this handy form at 6d., or even less, and still have a good profit. The "Ozoid" safety medallions, to sell at 2d. and 3d., are a sure selling line for the hot weather. Perhaps the faintest novelties are the sixpenny sachets on cards, each with a landscape or portrait, and a gilt border as if framed. They look well, and are fragrant without being nauseous. A series of Christmas perfumes (taking Time by the forelock) has been produced in mauve, red, and green, with wedgwood engravings. These are single, double, or treble boxed. Brilliantine vaseline, in a nicely bedecked bottle, is new, also "Geger über dem Josephs Platz Cologne," with or without menthol. The mentholised Cologne for headaches is named "Neurol." Bath-gloves, body-belts, and, of course, infants' soothers galore are to be seen, while there is likewise on view a 12 by 16 photo, from which a print is taken, the developer used being a single twopenny packet of the Wallsgrove Pyro-sola developer.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED) show cheap perfumery, feeders, and a large variety of carded goods.

H. SOMMERFELD has a small stand displaying his various advertising novelties.

STRENBO (LIMITED) announce that they are the food specialists of Manchester. They are showing their fluid-beef, of which the *Lancet* speaks so highly; Liebig's extract of meat, at cheap rates; and a granular preparation, they have named "Sunrise lemonade crystals."

The VENO DRUG COMPANY are offering special terms to chemists for window-displays of their seaweed tonic and other preparations.

VINOLIA COMPANY (LIMITED), although labouring under the disability of an accidentally smashed case, have, as usual, a very pretty exhibit. The latest Vinolia novelties are a series of soaps, "Olive Oil" (no fat used in the preparation), "White Rose," and "Jasmin." Needless to say all are elegant, and they are shown to full advantage in four illustrative window-shows, arranged to demonstrate the possibilities of display. There is the inevitable Coronation casket, of course. The Vinolia casket contains two bottles in a handsome case, and the price is 8s. 6d. The "Liril" series is made much of, and household soaps are not forgotten.

THOMAS WEST has a bright little exhibit of O'Kell's "Mona Bouquet" perfume, sachets, soaps, lozenges, and cachous, "Mona" lavender, and a variety of O'Kell's floral perfumes.

JAMES F. WILKINSON, the printer, has an advertising blotting-pad which, at least, one enterprising Welsh chemist has found effective. Another Manchester chemist has ordered 5,000 special Coronation envelopes, which he is to fill with sachet-powder and distribute free to his customers during Coronation week with a 3d. bottle of perfume. A gigantic two-colour poster (76½ by 61 inches) for mural decoration is shown, which advertises the virtues of a mineral-water makers' goods.

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & Co. (LIMITED) naturally make a fine show. Their exhibit includes the requirements—galenical and sundry—of a chemist's business, and the whole is tastefully and effectively arranged. The proprietaries of the firm—and they are numerous and increasing—are given considerable prominence; but the strictly pharmaceutical portion of the business is not overshadowed. The novelties include a "Coronation Bouquet," fragrant and tastefully attired. A special presentation-box, with two bottles of perfume, has a regal and coronal appearance, which the 7s. 6d. asked for it fully justifies. Boro-thymol dentifrice and phenate-of-soda tooth-paste are effective tooth-cleansers, and leave an agreeable "clean" feeling in the mouth after use. The "Boval" series now comprises "Boval" ambulance-cases, retailing at 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d., and clinical thermometers (with customer's own name engraved when a dozen

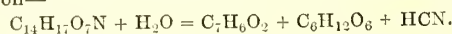
is ordered). The more recent products in elegant pharmacy are an aromatic cascara elixir, which is not only agreeable, but active; chocolate-coated Bland's pills, soluble ear-cones (for the aural administration of morphine, cocaine, &c.), and nicely finished oval-shaped suppositories. The fumigating-tapers, looking like a piece of pill-piping—as a matter of fact, they are rolled on a pill-machine—shed an aromatic fragrance around the stuffy hall. The sloppy pieces of cancellous tissue (or decalcified bone), which are used for packing wounds, on view here are exciting much curiosity. The decalcified bone, which is preserved in a carbolic-acid solution, is spongy, and is thus easily absorbed by the wounded tissues, and being pliable it easily adapts itself to the surface of wounds. Messrs. Woolley are particularly strong on photographic, their section on exhibit being very complete. "Victoria" hand-cameras and "Victoria" stand-camera outfits are largely in evidence. The "Practical" hand-camera, with a patented changing-arrangement, is worth looking at. "Klito," "F.O.P.," "Frena," and other well-known makes are shown, and a large variety of general photographic goods. The "Victoria" developing-powders are sent out in large glass tubes, containing six charges, each sufficient to make 4 oz. of developing-solution. The chemicals are stored in double boxes, the alkali being kept separate in each case. This and the fact that the tubes themselves are airtight should do much to retard decomposition.

WYLEYS (LIMITED) are showing several good-looking emulsions that prove the Coventry firm to have mastered the intricate art of emulsification. A cod-liver oil emulsion, a petroleum-and-egg emulsion, and a concentrated (1 to 3) lin. alb. are each perfect to all appearance, the reduced liniment being as satisfactory in appearance as its congener. Tropels, cachets, and capsules have each been recently noticed, and the latest pill appears to be a pink-coated pill of ferrous carbonate and calcium sulphide, which has a large local reputation as a "complexion-pill."

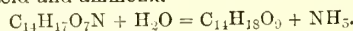
YOUNG'S PATENT HYGIENIC FIN COMPANY are demonstrating the superior economical advantages of their round-cornered galvanised bins.

Cyanogenesis in Plants.

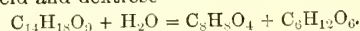
AT the meeting of the Royal Society on May 15, the second part of a paper on this subject, dealing especially with the great millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, was read. It was by Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S., Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, and Dr. T. A. Henry. The authors have investigated the nature of the poison contained in the young plants of *Sorghum vulgare*, the great millet or guinea corn (the *Juar* of India or *Dhurra shirshabi* of Egypt), which yields an important food-grain. The young plants have proved fatal to animals, especially in Egypt, and the authors show that the young plant, but not the seeds or old plants, when crushed with water furnishes prussic acid (about 0.2 per cent. of the dried plant). The acid is not present in the free state, nor is it produced by acting on the plant with boiling water or with alcohol. The production of the poison is due to the action of a hydrolytic enzyme, apparently identical with the emulsin of bitter almonds on a cyanogenetic glucoside which has been named "dhurrin." This glucoside has been proved to be derived from parahydroxymandelic nitrile by the association of the residue of one molecule of dextrose. Its formula is therefore $C_{14}H_{17}O_7N$. It crystallises well, and is soluble in both water and alcohol. When hydrolysed by emulsin or by dilute acids it is converted into parahydroxybenzaldehyde, dextrose, and hydrocyanic acid according to the equation—



When warmed with alkalis, dhurrin is resolved first into dhurrinic acid and ammonia—



This acid subsequently undergoes further hydrolysis when warmed with dilute hydrochloric acid into parahydroxymandelic acid and dextrose—



Dhurrin differs from the other two known cyanogenetic glucosides, the amygdalin of bitter almonds and the lotusin

found by the authors in *Lotus arabicus*, in being derived from dextrose and not from maltose.

The authors point out the protective purpose served by the existence of the cyanogenetic glucoside in the young plant, and they are at present engaged in examining several other plants which have furnished prussic acid, among them being *Manihot utilisima*, *Linum usitatissimum*, *Lotus australis*, and *Phaseolus lunatus*.

Poor-law Dispensers.

A CONFERENCE of dispensers holding appointments under the Poor Law was held on May 30, at Surrey House, Victoria, Embankment, E.C., to consider the advisability of forming an association of poor-law dispensers. Amongst those present were Messrs. George (Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum), F. E. Trayner and A. Howell (Hackney), J. Hickman (Strand), H. D. Kelf and J. F. Dunstan (Southwark), W. E. Miller, F. I. Turner, and A. A. Smith (St. Pancras), E. Darch and P. L. Thomas (Lambeth), H. H. Hewitt (Holborn), G. B. Walker (Greenwich), C. Spencer and J. J. Smith (St. Marylebone). Mr. Montagu Smith (Lewisham) took the chair, and said he had been asked to preside by several prominent dispensers in the Poor-law service. He judged from the number present and the replies that had been received from those unable to attend, that the want of an association was felt. He was pleased to see so many present who had been members of the Poor-law Dispensers' Association (1897-1900), and who would remember the useful work that was done by that body. The reason the Poor-law Dispensers' Association was not still in existence as a separate Association with its own Executive, was known to all. He felt that dispensers appointed by Boards of Guardians were frequently in need of advice and assistance, and that they could best obtain these from such an Association as the one they had met to form. (Hear, hear.) If the Association were formed it would require the heartiest and permanent support of all Poor-law dispensers. Mr. J. F. Dunstan said the result of inquiries had shown him how greatly in need of a permanent association dispensers in the Poor-law service were. At a conference of delegates of sectional Poor-law Associations at Lambeth Board-room, at which he was present, some time ago, he was much struck by the attitude taken up by the Masters', Relieving Officers', and Assistant Clerks' Associations. They emphatically stated that they did not desire amalgamation with the Poor-law Officers' Association, as they were quite capable of safeguarding their own interests through the medium of their sectional Associations. They required no outside assistance whatever. As a section of the Poor-law service he urged that an association of dispensers holding appointments under the Poor-law was desirable. The question of qualification would not come up for discussion, as all dispensers sanctioned by the Local Government Board would be eligible for membership if an association should be formed. Mr. Dunstan finished by moving "that a Poor-law Dispensers' Association be formed," and the resolution was seconded by Mr. Walker.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. W. E. Miller said he was afraid the Association, if formed, would not be permanent, and advised all Poor-law dispensers to join the Public Dispensers' Association, where their interests would be looked after. The old Poor-law Dispensers' Association had fallen off in membership immediately dispensers obtained an increase in salary from the Local Government Board in 1900.

Mr. Spencer said he agreed with what Mr. Dunstan had said, but thought that instead of forming an association a sub-executive of the Public Dispensers' Association would do all that was required; but the Chairman pointed out that the rule allowing such an executive had been removed from the prospectus of the Poor-law Dispensers' Association.

The motion, being then put, was carried, 14 voting for and 2 against.

Mr. Montagu Smith was unanimously elected President, and, in thanking the members for the honour they had done him in electing him, said that whilst he remained President of the Association it should never in any way be antagonistic to the Public Dispensers' Association. The other officers

elected were as follows: Vice-President, Mr. A. Darch; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. B. Walker; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. D. Kelf; Committee, Messrs. J. F. Dunstan, E. Darch, H. D. George, J. Hickman, A. Howell, J. I. Smith, W. H. Smith, F. E. Trayner, and J. F. Turner.

Business Changes.

MR. H. W. SCOBELL, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business formerly carried on by Mr. W. F. Gadd, pharmaceutical chemist, at Queen Street, Ramsgate.

MR. CHARLES BROWN, pharmaceutical chemist, of Northallerton, has purchased the business at 161 Bury New Road, Manchester, lately carried on by Mr. J. A. Jones.

MR. GEORGE NELSON EDWARDS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the Wolsey Pharmacy, 47 St. Nicholas Street, Ipswich, formerly carried on by Mr. F. H. Palmer.

THE business of Mr. W. F. Goodwin, chemist and druggist, carried on under the style of the Plymouth Co-operative Society at 20 Cornwall Street, has been taken over by the Plymouth Co-operative Society (Limited).

Trade Notes.

A CORONATION SOUVENIR, consisting of a prettily illustrated booklet on "The Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England," is published by Boot & Son (Limited), Old Bailey, E.C., for distribution by retailers.

EDWARDS' HARLENE COMPANY, 95 and 96 High Holborn, W.C., are making a special offer in our advertising columns of sample bottles and advertising-matter to chemists purchasing a 2½. parcel of Harlene during June.

MR. REGINALD W. BARKER, British and Foreign Patent and Trade-mark Offices, 53 Ludgate Hill, E.C., informs us that an Australian Commonwealth Patent and Trade-mark Act is not likely to be passed or come into force prior to 1904.

ON FLIES.—Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), Stockport, have, under the title of "Something about Flies," printed as a booklet a lecture delivered by a Stockport surgeon dealing with flies, fleas, and ticks. The information is popularly conveyed, and copies of the booklet, which contains twenty-four pages, can be had by chemists for distribution.

A NEW DEVELOPING-DISH has been brought out by Messrs. G. Houghton & Son, High Holborn, W.C., called the "Crystalate" dish. It appears to be made of a kind of *papier-mâché*, and is hard and black, like vulcanite. We should imagine the dish will wear well, and although it is breakable, it possesses the advantage of being cheaper than earthenware. A higher grade dish is made in brown material, for professionals to use.

GOOD WORK—Some excellent samples of commercial printing have been sent us by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. (Limited), New Street Square, E.C. The illustrations in the book advertising a popular draper are beautiful specimens of half-tone work, whilst the examples of covers in colours show that British printing and designing are still at the top. Chemists on the look-out for new ideas in advertising-matter should write for a set of samples, addressing their inquiries to the firm's Catalogue and Advertising Department.

A CORONATION PLASMON LUNCHEON is a clever idea. It is a handsomely illuminated box containing about a score of plasmon biscuits and four cakes of plasmon chocolate—enough to keep one going from breakfast to dinner on Coronation day—yet so compact that several boxes could be stowed away in the coat-pocket, and leave room also for a little liquid refreshment. The luncheon sells at 6d. A liberal display of the luncheon would be good business for chemists just now. International Plasmon (Limited), 66A Farringdon Street, E.C., are the purveyors.

CORONATION SEATS.—Messrs. C. H. Glover & Co. (Limited), Ormside Street, Old Kent Road, S.E., the well-known box-makers, inform us that they are erecting a commodious

stand in front of the Passmore Edwards Free Library, Borough Road, where the Coronation procession will halt, also another in Fleet Street. These are both exceedingly commodious stands, and seats on them can be got from 17. 1s. to 52. 5s. We may remark that carpenters are now charging a guinea a seat for erecting stands, but Messrs. Glover being in that line can give the seat-holders advantages which in other cases go to the carpenters; and besides, we observe that Messrs. Glover's Old Kent Road seat-holders will have the use of the library for the whole day. Lavatories, retiring-rooms, ping-pong, music, &c., will be available. High-class refreshments, fruit, ices, iced drinks, will be sold at reasonable prices. Even better arrangements will be made for the Fleet Street stand.

Personalities.

MR. E. O. GILBERT, of Sydney, N.S.W., one of the proprietors of bile beans, is now on a visit to London, with the view to further extending his company's business in various parts of the British Empire.

MR. R. J. ROBERTS, Towyn, whose splendid gift of the Dolgoch estate to Towyn was announced last week (page 865), was born in Hwylfagroc, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Merioneth. He started in business as a chemist at Towyn in 1867, and has been for years a member of the local Board of Health. Mr. Roberts took a prominent part in defending common and other public rights at a time when encroachments were threatened some years ago. A portrait of Mr. Roberts was given as a supplement to the *Cambrian News* of May 30.

We had a call the other day from Mr. George H. Veitch, chemist and druggist, who has just arrived home after an eight years' sojourn in Ceylon. Mr. Veitch, who served his apprenticeship, and was for some time an assistant, with Messrs. Frazer & Green, of Glasgow, went out to Messrs. Neil S. Campbell & Co., of Colombo, with whom he remained for three years. He afterwards went up country to Norwood, where for five years he was manager of the establishment of Messrs. Brown & Co. (Limited). Mr. Veitch speaks highly of Ceylon, and letters to him may be addressed to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE *American Druggist* reports that Mr. Thomas Maben, Ph.C., F.C.S., of Glasgow, the resident Scottish representative of Parke, Davis & Co., arrived in New York, and was the guest of honour at a dinner given in the New York Yacht Club on Saturday, May 24, which was attended by a number of gentlemen prominent in American pharmacy, amongst them being Professors Joseph P. Remington, Virgil Coblentz, and H. H. Rusby, Mr. S. W. Fairchild, New York, Mr. William Muir, Brooklyn, Mr. Thomas F. Main, Secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy, Mr. T. J. Keenan, and Mr. Eustace H. Gane. Mr. Caswell A. Mayo, editor of the *American Druggist*, acted as toast-master.

Births.

Notices under this heading are charged 2s. 6d. each.

ERMYS JONES—At St Asaph, on May 28, to Mr. J. Ermys-Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mrs. Ermys-Jones, of a daughter.

SHAW—On June 2, the wife of Mr. J. Shaw, 304 Lordon Road, Thornton Heath, of a daughter.

Marriages.

BANCROFT—RICHARDSON.—On May 24, at the Presbyterian Church, York Road, Kingstown, by the Rev. F. S. Gardiner, M.A., Arthur Wm. Bancroft, Stockport, eldest son of Mr. R. A. Bancroft, Rochdale, to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Richardson, chemist, London; and 40 York Road, Kingstown, Ireland. [Miss Richardson served

her apprenticeship with J. Leonard & Co., apothecaries and chemists, 136 Great Britain Street, Dublin.]

BLUE—GOW.—At the South U.F. Church, Coupar Angus, on June 3, the Rev. Alexander Wylie Blue, of John Street U.F. Church, Glasgow, to Dora, youngest daughter of Mr. James Gow, chemist, Coupar Angus. [Miss Gow graduated as M.A. at St. Andrews University.]

SPILLER—DAVENPORT.—On June 5, 1877, at St. Mary's Church, Islington, John Spiller, F.C.S., of 2 St. Mary's Road, Canonbury, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Samuel T. Davenport, of the Society of Arts. Silver wedding.

Deaths.

ANDREWS—On May 26, at the Frankfort Pharmacy, Plymouth, Annie Louisa, wife of Mr. Thomas Newton Andrews, jun., chemist and druggist.

BAETCKE.—At Berlin on May 25, Dr. Carl Baetcke, President of the German Pharmaceutical Society. Dr. Baetcke was born in Berlin on May 13, 1852. His father, Gustav Baetcke, was the owner of a pharmacy there, but died when Carl was 16 years old. For eleven years thereafter the pharmacy was placed under a manager while Dr. Baetcke was completing his pharmaceutical training, and he took over his father's business in 1879, and became a member of the German Pharmaceutical Society in 1880. From 1893 he was a district President of the Society at Berlin; on January 1, 1900, was appointed a member of the Board of Directors; and a year later was elected President. Dr. Baetcke was, besides, for eight years, President of the Society of Berlin Pharmacists, and had for many years been a pharmacy-inspector. He was a director of the E. Schering company.



BETTLE.—At Wellington, Somerset, on May 5. Mr. Frederick Selby Battle, chemist and druggist. Aged 65.

CULL.—At Hounslow Heath, on May 17, Mr. Joseph Cull, chemist and druggist. Aged 83.

EVANS.—On May 12, Mr. Thomas Evans, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Bloom Street, Liverpool. Aged 80.

JONES.—At Aberayron, on May 12, Mr. David Alban Jones, chemist and druggist. Aged 33.

PEET.—June 4, at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Henry Peet, J.P., chemist and druggist, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and daughter of the late Mr. William Tinsley, of Somerset House, Holbeach St. John's. Aged 46.

PENDLEBURY.—At Newmarket, Victoria, on March 20, Mr. James Pendlebury. Aged 68. Mr. Pendlebury was born in Lancashire, England, in 1834, and went to Victoria in 1857. After several periods of assistantship, he started in business as a chemist on his own account in Pant Road, South Yarra, and in 1883 took over the business at Newmarket which he carried on till his death. Mr. Pendlebury had been an invalid from heart-trouble for the last year of his life.

WEBSTER.—On March 3, at Freemantle, Western Australia, Mr. Alfred E. Webster, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society W.A. Aged 33. Mr. Webster was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and carried on business as a chemist in High Street, Freemantle. Rheumatic fever and heart-weakness were the causes of death.

THE value of the drugs and chemicals imported into Cape Colony during the two months ended February 28, 1902, amounted to 58,000*l.*, against 39,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901. These figures are exclusive of imports by the Imperial Government.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on May 29, Mr. George Lunan (Chairman) presiding.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. C. F. Henry (the Secretary) read the annual report, from which it appeared that the membership numbered seventy-four, the same as last year, for while three members had left, the same number of new members had been enrolled. During the year there had been three meetings of the Association and three committee-meetings. The report was agreed to. Mr. R. L. Hendry submitted the

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

which showed a balance in hand of 42*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, as compared with 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* at the close of last year. The usual donation of 2*l.* 2*s.* was made to the Benevolent Fund, and 1*l.* 1*s.* to the Orphan Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. J. R. Hill stated there were five beneficiaries of the fund in Scotland at the present time getting grants of about 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* weekly. There were no annuitants, but these were cases which had been getting 10*l.* and 15*l.* a year for several years.

The next item on the list of business was the proposal to issue circulars to medical men with regard to the marking of

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR POOR PEOPLE.

Mr. C. F. Henry said the idea of bringing up this matter occurred to him on account of a medical man saying to him that he always sent poor patients to a certain shop because they got their medicines there at a more moderate price. Twenty years ago it was the custom for most medical men to mark prescriptions of poor people "ex" or "p.p." in the corner, but the younger generation did not seem to know of that arrangement, and he believed if it was observed now it would be carried out with as great willingness and faithfulness as in times past. They might send out a circular to medical men intimating that this arrangement was still in force, and that it would be carried out if the prescriptions were marked.

Mr. Nesbit (Portobello) thought if they were going to circularise the doctors they might go a little further and send a copy of a paper by Dr. Luff regarding the prescribing of proprietary articles.

Mr. R. L. Hendry said he was afraid if they invited medical men to distinguish prescriptions there would be too many marked "ex."

Mr. Storrar remarked that certain markings were distinctly objectionable. He had a prescription with "charge 4*d.* for this" in Latin in the corner. Needless to say, he paid no attention to it. It was not a very desirable thing to do in a small place where they generally knew as well as the doctor who were poor patients, and acted accordingly. But in large towns it would be a decided benefit both to the patients and the chemists to have it done.

Mr. David McLaren said a medical man that morning told him such marking would be a step in the right direction. He (the speaker) also thought Dr. Luff's paper about prescribing proprietary medicines should be sent out. These proprietary things were becoming a perfect pest.

Mr. Hill said the question of prescribing proprietary medicines was a very ticklish subject, and one could not always be quite sure that medical men would receive a suggestion as to the propriety of his doing so. If they wished to approach them, the most judicious way would be to do so through one of themselves, who might write a paper and let it speak for itself.

Mr. Forret agreed with regard to the marking of prescriptions, but thought the other matter should be left in abeyance; and Mr. McBean expressed similar views.

Mr. Bowman said there was some difficulty in knowing who were really poor patients.

Mr. Storrar said he had doubt as to the wisdom of sending out Dr. Luff's paper. He thought a doctor getting that paper would say he had seen it before, and throw it aside without

reading it, and by sending it out they were practically lecturing the medical men they sent it to, and that might be resented. By far the best way would be to appoint a committee to make selections from the paper and from some other sources—short, pithy sentences—on a single sheet, pointing out what was a distinct grievance to the chemist. Doctors were prescribing nowadays with less than half the ingredients, and they were prescribing preparations of which they knew practically nothing. It was a decline in the art of prescribing, and it was certain to end also in a decline in the art of dispensing, because when a man wanted a preparation of particular drugs or a combination of certain drugs, he should pick out the drugs himself, and allow the druggist to dispense them in the proper way.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed to remit both matters to the committee till the next meeting of the Association.

FEDERATION OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The proposal that this Association should be a member of the Federation, which was partly discussed at last meeting, was again brought up, and, after some conversation, it was agreed by a majority to join the Federation.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. Storrar was elected a member of the Association, and the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Chairman, Mr. W. S. Glass; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. A. Forret; Secretary, Mr. C. F. Henry; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. E. Brindle; Treasurer, Mr. R. L. Hendry; Committee, Messrs. Glenkiron, Boa, Bowman, Lunan, McBain, D. McGlashan, D. McLaren, Macpherson, James Nesbit, and Storrar.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Old Cock Hotel on May 23. Mr. F. D. Crossley suggested that the Association should take in hand

THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC,

with a view to combat the evils of the patent-medicine trade. He said the public were ignorant not only about drugs, but many household requisites and articles used in cookery. He suggested that the remedy for this ignorance was to educate the public, contending that if more information were given, the public would use safe and simple remedies in place of proprietary articles, and these remedies would also have the merit of cheapness. Mr. Crossley proposed that the Association should issue a pamphlet containing information to the public as to how minor ailments could be treated by simple remedies (either plain drugs or preparations of the same). The cost of such undertaking would, he said, be comparatively small, as it would be divided amongst the chemists of the Association. He thought a propaganda of this kind could not fail to have a beneficial effect. Allusion was made to the possibility that such a course might render the medicines recommended liable to stamp-duty, but the ammoniated-quinine case now before the Courts would, the meeting was assured, settle that point. The merits of the simple remedies which would be recommended—such as Gregory powder—should be set forth in the simplest possible language, and the book should bear the names of the members of the Association as a guarantee of good faith. A committee was formed to consider the subject, draft a pamphlet, and report.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Crossley, the question of the West Riding Federation was raised, and a resolution in favour of the movement passed unanimously.

THE imports of drugs and chemicals into the Transvaal during the two months ended February, 1902, amounted to 54,000*l.*, against 5,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901.

THE ST. PETERSBURG PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, which was formed eighty-four years ago, has forty-seven honorary, thirty-one corresponding, and ninety-eight active members. It publishes a journal, has a chemical-bacteriological laboratory, a pharmacy school for pupils, a very extensive library, charitable and scholarship funds, &c.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Is Chemist Malins "Specially Qualified"?

Our Cardiff correspondent writes: "Mr. Templar E. Malins, chemist and druggist, Woodville Road, Cardiff, who was recently fined 20*l.* and costs for using a description implying that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry within the meaning of the Dentists Act, has made written application to the Stipendiary Magistrate to state a case with the view of having the matter argued in the High Court."

In addition to the subscriptions promised last week, we have received an offer from Mr. F. W. Doubleday (Dorking) of 2*l.* 2*s.*, also the following letter:—

SIR,—I suggest all chemists interested in extractions should subscribe to carry the case to the High Court. You set a movement on foot about six years ago, when a number of chemists agreed to subscribe a stated amount to defray the costs of a test-case on the rights of chemists to extract teeth. I daresay the majority of us would be willing to re-offer the amounts therein promised, in order to carry this case on. It would be hard lines with some of us if we had to send our extractions to registered dentists, and thereby lose the most profitable section of our businesses.

Yours truly,
WM. GEO. BURGE.

2 Fernhead Road, W., May 30.

[We may explain that two summonses were served on Mr. Malins, and one has yet to be heard, and would advise all interested to read the report of the first case, published in our issue of May 24, page 800. We understand that the solicitor of the Chemists' Defence Association does not advise the case to be taken to the High Court, but we await the decision in the second case before submitting the facts to counsel, if need be, for an opinion.—EDITOR.]

Volcanic Dust.

SIR,—The interesting account of the volcanic dust at Martinique in your last issue recalls to me a reminiscence. Some years since Limehouse Church was destroyed by fire. When the fire reached the roof the heat and water made the slates with which it was covered separate into layers. As the heat increased these began to swell into a spongy mass, and became brown pumice stone. If the mountain Pelée is composed of slaty rocks, would not these, by being intensely heated, with access of vapour become a fluid mass, which, with the steam generated, would be disintegrated and blown from the summit in powder? There could not have been granite or any siliceous matter present as there was no lava. Would some of your geological readers give an opinion?

Yours,
H. O. HUSKISSON.

Swinton Street, W.C.

Mr. Campkin will Stand Again.

SIR,—May I be permitted through your columns to tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks to those 1303 of my fellow-members of the Pharmaceutical Society for their generous and sympathetic support on my behalf at the recent Council-election? Their support greatly encourages me to again place my services at their disposal in the event of a future vacancy, when, though "tis not in mortals to command success," I may do more—deserve it.

Yours very truly,
A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN.

Cambridge, June 3.

A Link in Chloroform Anæsthesia.

SIR,—Mr. George MacPherson's reminiscences and the comments on them in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for May 31, while shedding new light on some points in the early history of chloroform anæsthesia, raise some fresh

difficulties to beset an already obscure question. Some years ago, in the course of a controversy with Dr. Berdoe and other anti-vivisectionists, I had occasion to overhaul the documentary references to the introduction of chloroform as an anæsthetic, for the purpose of showing that its administration to the human subject must have been suggested, as in the case of ether, &c., by experiments on animals. If we are to accept the statement of Sir J. Y. Simpson and his coadjutors, they were in total ignorance of any such experiments, and merely tried chloroform along with other "likely" and "unlikely" substances. This seemed so antecedently improbable, that I sought diligently for all the facts of the case. These are summarised below—

1832.—Discovery of chloroform by Soubeiran, Dumas, and Guthrie.

1835.—Determination of chemical constitution by Dumas.

1838.—Dr. Formby, of Liverpool, exhibits chloroform for internal use as a soothing anti-spasmodic.

1842.—Dr. Mortimer Glover, a young Edinburgh graduate, discovers by experiment that it is a powerful narcotic poison to animals, and that one of its effects as such is to produce insensibility, or anæsthesia.

1845.—Dr. Morton, U.S.A., introduces ether as a general anæsthetic.

March, 1847.—Floureur, the French physiologist, proves that the inhalation of chloroform causes in animals precisely the temporary anæsthesia caused by inhalation of ether.

Summer, 1847.—Chloric ether = chloroform diluted with spirit, used by Lawrence in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Autumn, 1847.—Chloroform first used by Sir J. Y. Simpson in Edinburgh.

The authorities for these statements are Sir Robert Christison ("Life," ii., pages 351-2); "Mémorial of Sir J. Y. Simpson," by J. Duns; art. Chloroform, "Encyc. Brit.," ninth edition; and Cooper's "Dictionary of Surgery," art. Surgery.

In view of the foregoing sequence of facts, it is morally certain that, if neither Simpson nor his assistants knew anything of the antecedents of chloroform, Mr. Waldie, who lived in the city where it was first used internally (*i.e.* Liverpool), must have given Simpson some information upon that point, and would probably have heard of the experiments of Glover and Floureur, else whence the suggestion to Simpson to try chloroform?

When we come to the details of the discovery by Simpson of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform there are serious discrepancies. There are different versions of the memorable scene in the dining-room at Queen Street. According to Simpson, the idea of trying the chloroform was entirely extemporaneous—

I had had the chloroform beside me for several days, but it seemed so unlikely a liquid to produce results of any kind that it was laid aside, and on searching for another object among some loose papers after coming home very late one night my hand chanced to fall upon it, and I poured some of the fluid into tumblers before my assistants, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Keith, and myself.

Professor Miller, who was also present, gives a substantially similar report; but Dr. Matthews Duncan's version flatly contradicts that of his principal. In Sir R. Christison's words ("Life," II., 352-3)—

One day, when Sir James Simpson and Dr. Matthews Duncan were in Dr. Gregory's laboratory at the college, Dr. Duncan got possession of every liquid in the laboratory he imagined "would breathe"—four or five bottles were thus carried off, and chloroform was one. At this time the correspondence with Mr. Waldie about anæsthetics, and the suggestion by that gentleman to try chloroform, had not been heard of by Dr. Duncan. He had previously experimented on himself with various substances, but found none suitable. On trying chloroform, he was convinced that the article sought for was found. The same or next evening the trial was repeated by Dr. Keith, Sir J. Y. Simpson, and himself. This is the trial which is now a matter of history, but the previous trial has never been noticed.

If Dr. Duncan's statement is authentic he has been the victim of a serious injustice at Sir J. Y. Simpson's hands, and, while Mr. Waldie must always have credit for his suggestion, we do not directly owe to it the introduction of chloroform. We seem to have here another illustration of that fatality of confusion which often obscures the origin of great scientific discoveries.

Glasgow, June 2.

J. P. GILMOUR.

"Classy v. Massy."

A classy assistant of York,
Is accused of biting his cork,
But he found that such deeds
Were only in Leeds,
And not in classic old York.

(242/48)

SIR,—I should like to be permitted to protest, on behalf of the York chemists, against the impeachment embodied in your pharmac-artist's sketch of to-day. The York chemists, believe me, Sir, are far too well educated to think of biting their corks. I, myself, remember reading in a "book of instruction" which used to be handed to the new assistants of a classic pharmacy in Liverpool, so far back as 1838, these words: "Never lick a label, and on no account bite a cork; it is offensive and improper," and I have borne in mind these words to this day; besides which I know of no York chemist whose "os distens" would accommodate such a cork as your artist suggests. It is not a York cork, but a West Riding cork—I should say a "disused puritzer"—that your artist has come across in Briggate.

Faithfully yours,

York, May 31.

EDWARD B. KENDALL.

Wholesalers' Invoices

SIR,—It would be a great gain to retailers if wholesale firms would send out their invoices promptly. The habit, which is practised to excess by a certain monopolising camera-house, of sending them out several days after the goods, compels the consignee either to leave them on the counter (which is inconvenient), to make a list of the articles (which wastes time), or to remember them, which on a large consignment would be impossible. A recent correspondent of yours urged promptness in the despatch of statements; hut, whilst recognising the need of this, it seems to me of much greater importance that invoices should be sent in time for immediately checking the goods.

Yours sincerely,

71 Lavender Hill, S.W.

E. KINGSLEY MONKS.

Coronation Day.

SIR,—As a number of assistants in London will have a holiday on this day and be unable to see the Coronation, the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society have arranged an outing to the flower-gardens of Messrs. Potter & Clarke. Any assistant may obtain a ticket free on application at once to the Secretary, or to Mr. G. Cullwick, 48 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. It is intended to start for Carshalton early in the afternoon, returning in time for the illuminations. Messrs. Potter & Clarke have very kindly offered to provide light refreshments; as this event is also open to ladies, we trust that all the limited number of tickets will be immediately applied for in order that we may complete the arrangements, further particulars of which will be posted to all who intend going.

Yours faithfully,

52 Acacia Road, St. John's
Wood, N.W.

O. E. PICKERING,
(President).

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

233/47. *Pharmacy*.—The following typical prescriptions show how proprietaries should be treated when dispensed:—

Not Liable to Stamp-duty.

Syr. hypophos. co.

(Fellows) ʒij.

Aq. ad ʒviij.

M.

Liable to Stamp-duty.

Syr. hypophos. co.

(Fellows) ʒiij.

The fact that the second prescription is dispensed from a stamped bottle does not relieve the dispenser of the responsibility of stamping the 3 oz. of the syrup when dispensed. See article in *C. & D.*, May 24, page 807.

238/32. *B. B. F.*—There is no general patent to prevent you making miscible crude carbolic acid.

213/8. *F. H.*—Proprietary medicines that are given away are not liable to stamp-duty.

242/15. *East Anglian*.—The titles "liver-beans" and "gout and stomach beans" do not infringe anybody's rights.

242/7. *J. M.*—A qualified army compounder is not, according to the Pharmacy Act, a qualified person entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist, and consequently he may not start business as such.

243/1. *Cepia*.—You do not say when your year's engagement commenced, and upon that depends largely your title to a holiday this year. If your engagement terminates at the end of June and your holiday falls after that, we do not think you are legally entitled to any monetary consideration because you do not receive a holiday. In any case, allowance cannot be enforced in respect to a holiday which falls on a date after the termination of an engagement.

243/13. *Johannis*.—Your influenza-mixture label renders the preparation liable to stamp-duty on account of the italicised portion in the direction for use as under:—

Dose for Adults.—Two tablespoonfuls to be taken on the first appearance of a chill, or pains in the back and head, and continued every four hours until all symptoms disappear, gradually reducing the dose.

The gout-mixture and quinine-and-iron tonic labels are not liable.

243/2. *C. W.*—The conditions for registration as a chemist and druggist in Cape Colony are similar to those in Great Britain—namely, candidates must show that they have passed a suitable Preliminary examination, and have been engaged three years in dispensing medical prescriptions. The examination is not so stiff as the English Minor or the Irish Licence examination, and a registered druggist who has had experience in dispensing should, with the coaching that he may obtain locally, have no difficulty in qualifying.

245/58. *Sheep-dip*.—The decision in the Court of Appeal in the Worcester weed-killer-case covers your question. The farmer whom you employ to canvass for orders for poisonous sheep-dip will not infringe the Pharmacy Act, and he may receive payment and settle accounts on your behalf. You, being a registered chemist, also act legally.

243/42. *Quinary*.—The admission of a partner, B, by A does not invalidate the indentures of apprenticeship to A.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

205/57. *Northern*.—A Dressing for Morocco Leather should contain white of egg, as albumen is used in finishing the leather. The following preparation is good:—

White of five eggs,

Sperm oil 6 oz.

Acetic acid 6 dr.

Glycerin 6 dr.

Oil of turpentine 1 oz.

Methylated spirit 5 oz.

Water to 30 oz.

Beat the eggs thoroughly with an egg-beater. Mix the oils, acid, and glycerin, and add gradually to the eggs, using the beater constantly. Transfer to a bottle, and add the spirit diluted with its own volume of water; finally make up to measure.

216/37. *Electra*.—Electricity in Tooth-extraction—We noticed the paragraph in the *Lancet* about the "new" painless method of extracting teeth by means of high frequency currents. Full particulars were given in the *C. & D.*, 1891, January 3, page 32, March 21, page 430, and April 25, page 593. Even then a Clapham chemist informed us that a similar method was in vogue in 1882.

204/56. *Mudan*.—Kidney and Liver Mixture.—The following is a good recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Ac. nit. mur. dil.	3ij.
Succ. taraxaci	3iv.
Tr. buchu	3iij.
Tr. podophylli	3j.
Spt. juniperi	3j.
Liq. strychninæ	℥xlviij.
Syrupi... ..	3vj.
Aq. ad	3vj.

M.

Sig.: 3ss. ex aqua ter in die.

218/56. *J. H.*.—Drink-cure.—We believe your customer is referring to the Tyson cure, which the labels on the bottle of "Tysiloids" allege to be composed of—

Ext. nuc. vomic.	} ana	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Ext. brucinae... ..		
Ext. chiretteæ... ..	} ana	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Ext. yguazeæ		
Pulv. glycyrrh. co.		1 gr.
		q.s.

You will see that the formula is humbug.

208/8. *S. H.*.—Sheep-dip.—If you add the same quantity of sodium carbonate as arsenic to the soft soap we think your difficulty as to dissolving will vanish.

202/3. *Hibernia*.—Liquors for Syrups are made by similar processes given for the syrups, but sugar is not added. The liquor is concentrated by evaporating the weaker percolates, if necessary.

232/5. *H. G. M.*.—Mr. Roe's paper on formic aldehyde appeared in the *C. & D.*, November 2, 1901, page 726.

232/46. *M. M. Co.*.—For process of manufacturing sodium silicate see *C. & D.*, August 17, 1901, page 330.

238/23. *Vin. Sarsæ*.—(1) If you want to make your Vin. Ferri dark you should add a little ferri ammon. cit. to it. (2) For dec. sarsæ co. conc., see the British Pharmacopœia liquor.

238/38. *Albion*.—The preparation which you send is a caustic, which owes its properties to sodium ethylate.

194/62. *Plumbum* (South Australia).—We shall pass on your request, but you should have enclosed stamps to the value required.

A PRIZE POSTER.—Mr. R. J. Widdowson, of the Midland Drug Company, Hucknall Torkard, sends us a startling but amusing poster, which is appropriate for the coming season. It runs as follows:—

MURDER!

A WHOLE FAMILY KILLED.

Murderer at Large.

500*l.* REWARD.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER:

Dark hair, clean shaven; height, 5 feet 11 inches; age, about 32 walks with a slight limp.

When last seen was wearing a bowler hat and dark-grey suit.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID

to anyone who gives information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

STORY OF THE CRIME:

Whereas on or about Wednesday last the said murderer did with malice aforethought lay down a quantity of Richard Jephson Widdowson's disinfectant insect-powder, with the result that he poisoned a whole family of beetles. This is not his only crime for he has been the cause of hundreds of other deaths through the same means.

THIS REWARD WILL BE PAID

by the Beetle Association on the day the murderer is sentenced.

(Signed) JUDGE BEETLE.

The poster won the prize in a monthly competition instituted by *Advertising* for the most original advertising ideas.

POSTAGE OF INVOICES.

MESSRS. MAY, ROBERTS & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, Clerkenwell Road, E.C., issue to their customers the following statement:—

"The words 'To follow' on our invoices we contend relate to the mode of consignment. The Postal authorities differ from us on this point; for weeks they have examined our invoices and have surcharged those found with the words 'To follow.' They have been aided in this by the fact that we have a private posting box on the premises, and the letter carriers have instructions to sort out the book-post packets, tie them into a bundle, and take them to the office to be overhauled. N.B.—Kindly refuse to pay all surcharged letters."

The result is that a summons was issued by the P.O. authorities against Mr. Saml. Roberts for 19s. 1*l.* surcharges on 229 postal packets, and the case was heard before Mr. Baggallay on Thursday afternoon, June 5. Mr. Arnold, who stated the P.O. case, said the Postmaster General had decided that the invoices, as sent by Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., with "To follow" marked against any article, or with a cross, and a printed slip stating that—

Lines marked X the goods are to follow, and will be procured as soon as possible, and sent with the next order, unless customer's instructions to the contrary

were to be treated as letters. The defendants thought differently and appealed to the Treasury, who confirmed the Postmaster-General's decision. At the instigation of the defendants, the addressees had refused to pay the surcharges, and the 229 packets had been returned to the defendants, who had also refused to pay. A clerk from the General Post Office proved the facts, and the returned invoices were inspected by the Magistrate. Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., who appeared for the defendants, contended that the summons was bad, inasmuch as the stamped book-packets sent were described as "unstamped letters." This led to a good-humoured discussion between Mr. Richards and the Magistrate, the latter saying that at first blush he should say the packets were unstamped letters. Mr. Richards held that they could not be unstamped letters—at the most they could only be insufficiently stamped book-packets [?] letters. His point was that they were not unstamped letters, and as under one of the sections of the Postal Act the Magistrate was allowed to inquire and "examine into matters of fact," he thought Mr. Baggallay should decide on the facts. He pointed out as an absurdity the fact that the printed slip referring to the cross was not itself looked upon as making the packet a letter, but the fact that a cross had been marked at the side. It transpired that there had been no case heard or definition given as to what constitutes an "unstamped letter." Mr. Baggallay held that the packets sent were "unstamped letters," because they were not sufficiently stamped and the Treasury having upheld the Postmaster-General's decision, precluded the question of facts. He found for the plaintiffs for 19s. 1*l.*, but agreed to state a case for appeal.

TWO SUMMONSES.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & Co., wholesale chemists, of Heston Wells, Hounslow, were, at the Brentford Court, on June 5, summoned at the instance of Inspector W. Tyler for baving in their possession nine weights, ranging from 4 oz. to 2 gr., unstamped, and a 3j. measure also unstamped.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the inspector found three weights in one of the mixing-rooms. They were only a trifle light. Three more were found in another room, and in the stock-room the liquid-measure was discovered.

Defendants' representative said that the weights were not used in the business. At their City house they had them, and one of the City inspectors had assured him that they need not be stamped, as he was satisfied they were not used for trade purposes. They were used to adjust scales. The London County Council inspector had agreed with this view, and all the correspondence was in the hands of the firm's solicitor.

At the request of the defendants' representative an adjournment was granted to prove non-use for trade purposes.

At the same time the firm were further summoned under the Factory Acts for not having furnished a return of the number of persons employed in their works at Hounslow prior to March 1, 1902. The only witness was Mr. E. W. Willson, assistant inspector under the Act, who said that by virtue of Section 130 of the Act, the Secretary of State fixed March 1, 1902, as the date by which a correct return of all young persons employed in the factory should be sent in. Witness forwarded the notification to the defendants, but on May 7, when he called at the factory, and saw a gentleman who described himself as secretary to the manager, he found no record in the register of the notice having been complied with.

Defendants' representative stated that he sent the return on May 8 by post addressed to the Home Office. The Chairman said: The point is not sending it before March 1. I impose a fine of 2*l.*, and costs.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B. Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 14, 1902.)

"ZAN-PALATON"; for toilet-preparations. By the Zan-Palaton Company, 47 Mosley Street, Manchester. 244,774.

"MAGIC WHIRL"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By H. Mack, Kohlsgasse 31, Ulm-on-Danube, Germany. 245,596.

Device (essential particular) of the earth and the wording "PHIXALL, BEST ADHESIVE ON EARTH"; for a cement. By Setten & Durward, 117 Livery Street, Birmingham. 242,052.

"PLYCA"; for knife-polishing powder. By J. Whiteley, Shaw Street, Bradford. 245,431.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 21, 1902.)

"SEMICOALON"; for chemical fuel-savers. By the Semicoalon Company, 8A Fossgate, York. 245,316.

"HOVIS"; for chemicals and surgical instruments. By the Hovis-Bread Flour Company (Limited), 34 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 245,582 and 245,585.

Device (the essential particular) of the old ship "Dreadnought"; for chemicals. By Gale & Co., 15 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C. 241,694.

Combination of devices (the essential particular) of a seal and the words "Canadian Seal Oil"; for a liniment. By C. F. Rowley, Rose Mount, Middle Road, Scholing, near Southampton. 244,367.

"SERO"; for chemicals. By the Rose Remedy Company, 431 Strand, W.C. 241,943.

"PETOL" and circular device with smoking-vessels and the word Petol four times; for medicated soaps, toilet-papers, skin salves, medicated snuff, an inhalation, asthma and bronchial cigarettes, and an eye-wash, and for surgical handgases and medicated wool, &c., and for peat-fibre and furniture-cream. By A. C. Kennedy, Eustace Lodge, Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire. 245,045 and 245,047; 245,224 and 245,214; 245,221.

"FRUITINE" (no claim for "Fruit"); for a medicine. By J. D. Walker, 187 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh. 245,483.

"VAXPAD"; for chemicals. By Seabury & Johnson, Maiden Lane, New York, U.S.A. 245,526.

"UNIFORM"; for a medicine. By Schieffelin & Co., 170 William Street, New York, U.S.A. 245,530.

Sketch of a pine-tree, and the word "Pinool" (no claim for "Pine"); for fibrous substances and wool. By F. T. Bond, 3 Beaufort Buildings, Gloucester. 244,079.

Combination of devices (the essential particular), being a bear standing on a shield-device, with three stars and the letter S; for gelatin. By Heidelberger Gelatine-Fabrik Stoess & Co., Heidelberg-Ziegelhausen, Germany. 243,721.

Portrait of a young man and the word "TAPPORONNE"; for curry-powder. By Guneratne (Limited), 2 Ellis Street, Sloane Street, S.W. 242,802.

Device and the word "SENAEB" (the essential particulars); for an infant's food. By E. Beanes & Co., Wallis Road, Hackney Wick, E. 243,831.

"SAUMURETTE" (the essential particular—no claim for "Saumur"); for a non-alcoholic mineral-water. By J. Barker & Co. (Limited), 83 High Street, Kensington, W. 244,096.

"SOPHOS"; for liquid ammonia and goods in Class 48. By W. Hill, 78 McAlpine Street, Glasgow. 244,120.

CLYZOL"; for a paint-remover. By Thomas, Bonavita & Olivier, 55 Rue Billiard, Paris. 245,229.

"ONGOLLA" (no claim for "Ongol"); for perfumery and toilet articles. By Osborne, Garrett & Co., 51 Frith Street, Soho, W. 245,149.

"LOXINE" (no claim for "Locks"); for perfumery and toilet articles. By E. H. Tibbetts, 67 Bull Street, Birmingham. 245,660.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of May, 1902, and to the stocks on May 31.

	May		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes cs, &c.	300	243	1,564	2,954	843	696
"..... gourds	904	904	—	766	104	1,050
Aniseed, star cs	—	—	12	41	35	35
Arrowroot..... lbs	1,674	1,235	8,604	10,878	8,245	7,381
"..... bxs & tins	90	154	738	578	581	598
"Balsams" cks, &c.	120	—	571	353	421	467
Calumba bgs.	—	27	1,546	1,038	127	444
Cardamoms cs, &c.	407	655	2,229	2,037	2,72	2,392
Cinchona..... pkgs	2,674	2,463	10,004	12,140	9,677	9,971
Cocchineal..... bgs.	8	69	934	1,850	231	401
Cubebs "	—	41	1,240	1,468	47	182
Dragon's-blood .. cs	23	13	81	85	68	45
Galls..... pkgs	578	387	8,239	7,087	2,045	4,315
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	5	57	91	—	25
Animi & copal ..	3,009	3,989	20,602	17,465	19,031	20,927
Arabic "	2,216	2,417	14,658	12,912	8,838	11,168
Asafetida .. "	58	153	908	222	1,191	1,050
Benzoin "	198	172	1,413	1,085	1,880	1,213
Damar "	465	254	2,878	3,879	1,494	1,894
Galbanum .. "	—	—	—	10	—	—
Gamboge "	50	22	69	158	70	97
Guaiacum .. "	—	5	45	32	19	18
Kauri tons	105	272	1,181	1,674	954	1,232
Kino..... pkgs	15	12	183	102	114	46
Mastic "	5	7	19	2	27	14
Myrrh, E.L. "	57	17	165	166	3,7	143
Olibanum .. "	1,033	675	3,196	2,921	4,231	2,035
Sandarac "	293	87	1,767	855	1,522	410
Tragacanth .. "	1,040	1,572	4,480	6,969	6,212	6,085
Ipecacuanha, Rio bis	48	51	501	332	177	244
"other kinds pkgs	35	17	538	232	343	201
Jalap bbs	—	21	106	193	—	43
Nuxvomica..... pkgs	191	160	242	305	450	219
Oils—						
Aniseed, star.. cs	—	32	805	160	300	173
Cassia..... "	—	17	311	104	70	114
Castor pkgs	281	301	767	499	1,522	1,284
Coccol-nut .. tons	213	81	244	145	522	378
Olive cks, &c.	461	364	1,659	1,393	1,805	1,182
Palm tons	6	8	3	10	6	20
† Quinine..... lbs	16,999	3,039	233,023	222,377	30,785	14,074
Rhubarb cbs	41	59	291	753	240	442
Sarsaparilla bbs	86	119	141	145	493	528
Senna bbs, cbs	74	399	1,533	1,339	1,463	2,362
Shellac cbs	5,655	4,347	31,937	41,434	23,657	20,176
Turmeric tons	74	29	423	359	203	200
Wax, bees' pkgs	443	383	1,141	1,372	1,717	2,302
" Japan cs, &c.	103	46	291	426	290	284

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

NOTE.—The figures relating to the deliveries, as given above, reveal a fair business in most crude drugs. Aloes was in good demand, especially gourds, of which the stock is again exhausted. The supplies of "halsams" is fairly heavy compared with last year. Crude camphor is getting low in stock, and shows a reduction of over 2,000 packages against 1901. A little more demand was evinced for cubebs, but stocks are still large, although less than at the same time last year. Calumba-root is hardly likely to improve in value, and although there were no imports last month the stock is over five hundred packages in excess of last year, and the deliveries during the past two or three months have been very mesgre. Cardamoms are arriving in fairly large quantities, and so far this year there is an increase of over 1,200 packages compared with the first five months of 1901; deliveries were good last month. Stocks of asafetida are large, but fine quality is wanting. There are over 1,000 packages of ipecacuanha in the warehouse, but the drug being in firm hands there is not much hope for a substantial reduction in price. Sound rhubarb is not likely to be cheaper this season according to reports; stock is about five hundred chests less than last year, and deliveries have been good during the previous two months. Stocks of shellac have slightly increased compared with April of this year, but they are about 10,000 cases less than in May, 1901. The stock of quinine sulphate is now 3,824,368 oz., against 3,558,032 oz. at the same time last year, or an increase of 266,000 oz. There were landed last month 271,984 oz., against 180,000 oz. in April; deliveries, however, were about 30,000 oz. better than in April. This, together with the large shipments of cinchona from Java, help to depress the quinine-market.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 5.

THE declaration of peace has been hailed with no greater delight than in the produce markets, and with the complete restoration of confidence which may now be expected, the outlook is more hopeful for a period of better business in the near future. The demonstrations on Monday and the "Derby" on Wednesday have naturally interfered with business this week, and with the approaching Coronation holidays the month of June is not likely to show much activity. The chief alteration has been in cod-liver oil, which has advanced daily, and several dealers in Norway are reported to have withdrawn from the market. Menthol has again advanced, the spot market being very bare. Japanese wax is also dearer. High grades of cream of tartar are scarce, and there has been a distinct advance. Tartaric acid is steady. American spermaceti is easier. There was a large sale of vanilla this week, the bulk selling at steady prices for medium, and dearer for fine and common. Sulphate of copper is neglected, and prices are easier. Nitrate of soda is also easier. Quinine is a flat market. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Menthol	Cream of tartar	Copper sulphate	Quinine (second-hands)
Oil, cod-liver		Soda nitrate	
Vanilla (fine)		Spermaceti	
Wax (Japanese)			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 28 to June 4, inclusive:—Acetate of lime (@ New York), 834; acetic acid (@ Rotterdam), 63; acid, carbolic (@ Amsterdam), 30; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 40; albumen, 17; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 75; argol (@ Cape Town), 37; arrowroot 25, (@ St. V.) 531 brls. 93 tins; balsam copaiba (@ Maranham), 7; benzoin (@ Singapore), 40; bleaching powder (@ Antwerp), 27; calumba, 60; camphor (@ Kobe), 68 tubs 150 cs.; canary-seed (@ Constantinople), 817; cardamoms, 39; caraway-seed, 448; cassia fistula (@ Dominica), 16; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 5, (@ Italy) 55; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 10; cinchona (E.I.) 61, (@ Colombo) 129, (@ Madras) 17, (@ Valparaiso) 12; cocculus indicus, 100; cochineal (@ Las Palmas), 18; cod-liver oil (@ Boston) 30, (@ Rotterdam) 50, (@ Bergen) 31, (@ Aalesund) 225, (@ Drontheim) 10; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 147, (@ Tarragona) 10; cumiseed, 120; essential oils (@ Messina) 98, (@ Palermo) 72; gentian, 13; ginger (@ New York) 52, (@ Yokohama) 390 bgs., (@ Bombay) 80, (@ Hong Kong) 100, (@ W.C. Africa) 169; grains of paradise, 12; gum arabic (@ Alexandria) 33 cs., (@ Aden) 90; gum sandarac, 52; gum tragacanth (@ Constantinople), 46; honey (@ New York) 13, (@ Jamaica) 193, (@ Valparaiso) 123; jaborandi (@ Tutoia) 8, and 10 *in transit*; kola (W.C.A.), 16; lemongrass oil (@ Madras), 50; lemon oil (@ Messina) 7 pkgs.; lime juice (@ Jamaica) 3, (@ Dominica) 2 hhds.; opium (@ Constantinople), 15; potash carb. (@ Rotterdam), 12; potash pruss. (@ Hamburg), 42; rhubarb, 30; saffron, 1; sarsaparilla, 49; senna (@ Bombay), 47; shellac 174, button lac 100; soda bicarbonate (@ New York), 941; sticklac (@ Singapore), 43; sulphur (@ Catania), 341 brls. 2,300 sks.; tamarinds (W.I.) 75, (E.I.) 18; tartar (@ Amsterdam), 50 cks., (@ Rotterdam) 46, (@ Bordeaux) 10, (@ Hamburg) 5; turmeric (@ Bombay), 212; vanilla (*visi* Auckland), 24 cs.; wax, bees' (Ital.) 52, (Morocco) 10, (@ Jamaica) 2, (@ Natal) 70, (W.C. Africa) 18; wax, Carnauba, 105; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf), 20; zinc oxide (@ Amsterdam) 45, (@ Rotterdam) 20.

The Peace.

At the meeting of merchants and brokers on 'Change at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, a most imposing and loyal demonstration took place, led by Mr. John Mullett, and supported by Mr. F. Harwood Lescher. The National Anthem was sung most heartily, followed by three cheers for the King. Mr. Lescher called for three cheers for Lord Kitchener. Mr. Mullett then asked for three cheers for our fighting-men, adding that he hoped after these had been given they would each raise a hand skyward as a silent token to those who had fallen in helping to bring about the peace they were celebrating. This tribute was given amid an impressive silence. Three cheers for Lord Milner terminated the proceedings. A congratulatory telegram in the following terms was afterwards sent to the King:—

"The merchants and brokers assembled this afternoon upon the London Royal Exchange, having sung the National Anthem and given hearty cheers for your Majesty, beg to express their most sincere and loyal congratulations to your Majesty upon the conclusion of peace."

On Tuesday Mr. Mullett read the reply which had been received from his Majesty. It was as follows:—

"Am commanded to thank the merchants and brokers on the London Royal Exchange for their loyal congratulations to the King on the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa.—KNOLLYS."

Three cheers were afterwards given for the King, after which the incident closed.

A similar demonstration took place at midday on Monday at the London Commercial Sale-rooms.

Bulgarian Otto of Rose.

Our correspondent in Bulgaria, under date of May 23, writes us as follows:—"The distillation of this year's rose harvest, which has just begun, is proceeding under most favourable conditions. For the last ten days, abundant rains have fallen throughout the whole district, and the benefit caused by these timely rain-falls is of course great. More than an average crop is already assured, and the quality of the new otto promises to be the richest. The present prospects are that this unusually favourable weather will continue throughout the whole season, and if such should be the case the new crop will turn out not only above the average but also of the best quality."

Heavy Chemicals.

The general demand in the heavy-chemical market at all the principal centres continues to be of a fairly satisfactory character, and, generally speaking, an increased business is being transacted in practically all departments. Values keep for the most part firm, and show little or no fluctuation.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—There are no changes of note to be mentioned here. Caustic soda, bleaching-powder, and ammonia alkali are all in very steady request and firm, at unchanged rates.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is rather quiet. Values keep up well, although the tone at Leith is not quite so strong as it was. Beekton terms, 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; London, 13*l.*; Leith, 12*l.* 15*s.*; Hull, 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

BENZOLS are very quiet and easier in value; 90 per cent., 8*d.* to 8½*d.* per gal., and 50 per cent., 7*l.* to 7½*d.* per gal.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE in fairly good request, with prices a shade lower, at 57*s.* 6*d.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS.—With the textile, paper-making, colour, and other consuming trades fairly well employed, demand keeps very satisfactory. Prices are practically without alteration, and, if any change should take place, it is more likely to be in an upward direction than otherwise. Crystal alum: loose lump, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; lump, in tierces, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; ground, in bags, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, with customary extras for various sized casks. Sulphate of alumina, best qualities, pure white, and practically free of iron, 87*s.* 6*d.* to 95*s.* per ton, in ordinary large casks, with allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminoferric, 55*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, varying with condition and package. Aluminous cake, 52*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* per ton. Hydrate of alumina, purest and highest strength Al₂O₃, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in large casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, dried, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, in usual casks; ground, 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda and carbonate alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, according to quantity, package, &c.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 4.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta remains in a steady position at 2½*d.* to 2½½*d.* per lb., and business is passing at these figures. First-pressure French is still held for 2½*d.*, and for second-pressure French 2½*d.* would still be accepted.

QUILIAIA.—Further sales have been made at prices ranging from 13*l.* to 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in parcels of several tons at a time.

GRAINS OF PARADISE are slightly easier, holders being disposed to accept 65s. to 70s. per cwt.

BEESWAX (CHILIAN).—A recent arrival was offered at auction and there was good competition. The following prices were realised:—2 bags fine yellow, 8*l.*; 7*l.* 15s. for 6 bags good yellow; 1 case 7*l.* 8s. 9*d.*; and 3 bags scrapings at 6*l.* 7s. 6*d.* per cwt. Thirty-four bales Gambia (W.C.A.) sold at 7*l.* 5s. cwt.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—The advance in this has been more than maintained, considerable sales having been made at 37s. per cwt., and a parcel of 7 bags good sound root realised 37s. 6*d.*, which is now the market figure.

ACACIA SORTS.—The run has been chiefly upon the lower grades during the week, and 1 ton of good hard sorts sold at 30s. per cwt. Several other transactions were effected in the neighbourhood of this price.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is selling steadily at 18*l.* 5s. per ton for 98 to 99 per cent.

CANARY SEED continues to be quietly steady at about 40s. per quarter for good bright Turkish, but very little business is to be reported at the price.

LINSEED OIL.—Steadily held for 33s. 9*d.* to 34s. per cwt., according to quality.

TURPENTINE.—Again dearer at 36s. per cwt., and holders are confident it will still further rise.

HONEY.—There has been more movement in the lower grades of Chilean and Peruvian for export, prices ranging from 15s. to 16s. 6*d.* per cwt.

PIMENTO (JAMAICA).—The sale is reported of 20 bags good quality at 3*l.* per lb.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 3.

Our drug-market is quiet, and shows little business.

AGAR-AGAR is firm, at 315m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is quoted 12m. to 11*½*m. per kilo

CAMPHOR, REFINED, is declining and very quiet; the makers' price is officially 435m. per 100 kilos in ton lots, but lower prices are accepted. Second hand is quoted 415m. to 410m. per 100 kilos.

CORIANDER SEED is scarce, spot being held at 20m. per 100 kilos. ERGOT is tending firmer, Russian being held at 315m. and Spanish 355m. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is lower.

JALAP is quiet and lower, at 85m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium is firmly held, at from 450m. to 460m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quiet, although little is offered; spot, 31*½*m. per kilo.

JAPANESE WAX is very firm; 78m. per 100 kilos. has been paid, while some holders ask even 80m.

QUININE is unchanged; second hands ask 39m. per kilo.

SANTONIN is very firm, at 38m. per kilo.

STAR ANISEED is flat, at 116m. to 115m. per 100 kilos.

OILS, FIXED.—Cod-liver oil is very firm and advancing; to day's quotation for non-congealing oil is 145m. per barrel. Linseed oil for spot delivery is firm; cotton-seed oil is lower; Chinese wood oil is a fair demand.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Star-anise is dull, at 10m. to 9.95m. per kilo. Peppermint firm; HGH at 8*½*m. per lb., and Japanese at 8*½*m. per kilo.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, June 5.—Agar-agar is firmer. Refined camphor is dull of sale. Japanese wax is very firm at 78n. per 100 kilos. Carnauba wax is quiet, and turpentine is advancing, American now being quoted 69n. per 100 kilos.

SMYRNA, June 5.—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday evening amount to 20 cases, at the equivalent of from 7s. to 7s. 8*d.* per lb., f.o.b. Market is maintained.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Business here is fair. American oil of peppermint is firm at \$1.70 per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is easy at 6c. per lb. There is a scarcity of wahoo bark of root, and 18*½*c. per lb. is wanted. Both balsam of Tolu and balsam Peru are lower at \$1.20 and 23c. per lb. respectively. Cod-liver oil is advancing, and to-day's quotation is \$31 per barrel. American beeswax is scarce and firmly held.

BERGEN, June 4, 6.5 p.m.—The cod-liver oil market has been greatly excited, up to 137s per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, having been paid for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The excitement is due to the fact that the fishing at Finmarken is closing. The catch of cod up to date amounts to 41,500,000, against 37,700,000 at the same time last year. This has yielded 18,800 barrels of oil, against 30,000 at the corresponding period of 1901.

London Markets.

ACID, BENZOIC, from gum has been slightly reduced, makers quoting from 4*¼**d.* to 4*½**d.* per oz., according to quantity.

ACID, TARTARIC, is steady at 10*½**d.* per lb. for foreign and 11*½**d.* to 11*¾**d.* for English in crystals or powder.

ALOES.—The s.s. *Gaston* from Mossel Bay, Cape Colony, has arrived with 75 cases.

ARROWROOT.—A few hundred barrels of fair manufacturing quality of St. Vincents have been sold at 4*d.* per lb. We note a further arrival of 500 barrels.

BALSAM TOLU in small tins is offered at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and large tins 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., net.

BENZOATES have been reduced, the following prices now being quoted for the B.P. preparations:—Ammonium, 5s. 4*½**d.*; and sodium, 5s. 1*d.* Potassium is 5s. 5*½**d.* per lb.; and caffeine 6*½**d.* per cz.

BUCHU.—A few bales of rather yellowish oval leaf, ex auction, were sold last week at 9*d.* per lb.; and for a few bales of round green leaf 1*s.* is wanted.

CANARY-SEED.—Rains have practically assured the crop in Turkey, but the present low stocks prevent decline. Price is 9s. 2*d.*, f.o.b.

CHAMOMILES.—The inquiry runs principally on the cheaper grades, at from 45s. to 60s. per cwt., but these descriptions continue scarce. Fine flowers are quoted 62s. to 65s, c.i.f., and common at 51s. to 52s.

CINCHONA.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on June 19 will consist of 5,947 bales and 344 cases, weighing 530,851 kilos. The shipments from Java to Europe have amounted to:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899
May (Amst. lbs.)	1,044,000	746,000	816,000	943,000
Jan. to May (Amst. lbs.)	4,190,000	4,169,000	3,252,000	3,961,800

CIVET.—For guaranteed pure civet 8s. per cz. is asked, but the bulk of the stuff offering is of common quality, and can be had at from 6s. to 6s. 6*d.*

COCA-LEAVES.—Good green Truxillo are quoted 9*d.* per lb., ret. During March 695 bales were shipped from Java, of which 655 went to Bremen and 40 to Holland. The shipments from January 1 to March 31 have been:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899
Bales	1,090	75	150	93
	265			

COCCULUS INDICUS is quoted at 8s. 6*d.* per cwt.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The result of the auctions held at Amsterdam on June 3 was as follows: Seventy tons Van Houtens sold at 64*¾*c. to 68*¾*c. per half-kilo. (average price 67 10*½*c., against 67 70c. at the previous auction); 13 tons de Jong at 62*½*c. to 63*½*c.; while of 13 tons Mignon offered, 1,200 kilos. sold at 62*½*c. per half kilo. In the London auction, 60 tons Cadbury's brand sold at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 0*¾**d.* per lb., average being 1*s.* 0*¼**d.* against 1*s.* 0*½**d.* at the previous auction.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The shipping season now being over the article is neglected, and prices are easier. On the spot, Anchor brand is quoted 19*l.* per ton, and Liverpool 18*l.* to 18*l.* 7s 6*d.*, f.o.b.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A scarcity of supplies on the spot has led to an advance of 1*s.* per cwt.; 98-per-cent. powder (B.P.) is now quoted 77s. 6*d.* and 95-per-cent., 75s. per cwt. Best white crystals are 73s., all spot.

CUBEBS.—The export of cubebs from Java during March amounted to 182 piculs, of which 165 were shipped to Singapore and 16 to Rotterdam. The shipments from January 1 to March 31 have been:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Piculs	635	568	504	664	212

ERGOT is rather scarce on the spot and firmly held. Good sound Spanish has been sold this week at from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 8*½**d.* per lb., spot.

GALLS.—Higher prices are asked for Chinese, and business has been done at 52s. 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are quoted 40s. per cwt., spot, which figure has been paid for small lots.

GENTIAN remains very firm, at from 19s. to 20s. per cwt., spot, and 17s. to 18s., c.i.f.

GUAIACUM.—Good glassy block is quoted 1s 6d per lb., net.

JALAP.—A parcel is offered at 4½d. per lb., net.

MENTHOL.—The cheap parcels which were offered at 13s 9d. per lb. have been cleared, and 14s to 14s 3d. is now asked for Kobayashi, small sales being reported. It is said that no Kobayashi crystals are to be had in Japan. Nippon-brand is offered at 14s., c.i.f.

MUSK.—Genuine pile I, thin skin blue pod is quoted 75s. per oz.; that offering at 72s. 6d. is understood to refer to piles I. and III. mixed.

NUX VOMICA.—Bold bright Cochin seed has been sold at 11s. per cwt., spot. A Calcutta advice, dated May 15, states that there are about eight tons on the market, but quality is not satisfactory. The asking rate is Rs. 2 12.

OIL, ANISE, STAR is quoted 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., spot.

OIL, BERAMOT.—One importer quotes 6s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f., in contract quantity.

OIL, CASTOR.—The value of Calcutta seconds is 2¾d. per lb., and small sales are reported thereat. A report from Calcutta, dated May 15, states that the demand has somewhat improved, but sales are retarded, owing to crushers generally not accepting the prices offered.

OIL, COD LIVER.—The Norwegian market (writes our Bergen correspondent on May 31) has been excited on account of very bad news from Finmarken, where the fishing has come to a standstill, partly on account of stormy weather, but chiefly owing to lack of fish. Prices are rapidly rising, and to-day 125s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen (see our cablegram for latest quotation), has been paid for best Lofoten non-freezing oil. The greater part of this year's production has passed into a few firm hands. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,733 barrels, against 4,730 barrels at the same time last year. Quotations on the London market have risen almost daily, in sympathy with Norway, and although there has been more inquiry, not much business is reported on account of the prohibitive prices. Early in the week 130s. per barrel was paid on the spot, but later 145s. was reported to have been paid for best medicinal oil. Agents' quotations are nominally from 145s. to 150s., c.i.f., but several are without prices, as their principals have temporarily withdrawn from the market. Newfoundland oil has been sold at 4s. 6d. per gal., but holders now ask 5s.

OIL, LEMON.—Genuine is quoted 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, OLIVE.—The export of olive oil from the port of Corfu was more than double last year compared with the preceding year—viz., 18 197 barrels during 1900, and 42 350 barrels in 1901, with a value of 31,063l. in the former, and with 63,321l. in the latter year, and this owing to better quality and price and the large stock in hand. The crop of the oil in 1901 was estimated at about 110,000 barrels.

OIL, ORANGE.—Sweet is quoted 5s. 4d. to 5s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American HGH is quoted 8s. 9d. per lb., London terms.

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—Best English drawn oil is quoted 1s. 9d. per lb.

OILS, FIXED.—Linseed is easier at 32s. 3d. per cwt. in barrels. Refined rape is unchanged at 27s. 6d., and refined cottonseed is 27s. 3d. to 28s. 3d. Ceylon coconut is 33s. 6d., spot, and Cochin 37s. Lagos palm dull at 29s. per cwt. Petrolenm steady at 7½d. to 7¾d. for American water-white, and 5½d. to 6¾d. per gallon for Russian. Turpentine has been active at advancing prices, American closing 35s. 3d. to 35s. 6d. per cwt., spot.

OPIMUM.—The London market remains passive, with little business, Persian being quoted 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb., spot. Good Smyrna druggists' is rather scarce on the spot at 8s. 3d. per lb.

SMYRNA, May 23.—Serious damage to the already matured crop has been prevented by a favourable change in the weather, rain having fallen throughout the week. The first arrivals of new crop are expected on the Smyrna market in a day or two, but

several weeks must elapse before this will be available for shipment. The new qualities are found to be rich in intrinsic render, which is generally the case whenever there is a large crop, for the farmers, having a considerable supply of the natural gum, do not have recourse to adulteration to increase their produce. The market is much weaker, but values, however, have not declined much lower than what they were last week. The sales consist of four cases selected rich material at from 7s. 8d. to 7s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f. The arrivals of old crop in Smyrna to date amount to 3,145 cases, against 3,846 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—Copious showers have fallen since our last report, and crop prospects are again excellent. Market is unchanged, but holders show no signs of any serious giving way. There are no sales to report.

QUININE.—A very dull market in second hands, with prices nominal. Good brands of German sulphate could probably be had at 1s 0½d. per oz., spot, although for "new" stuff 1s 0¾d. is wanted. Makers' price is 1s. 3d.

SAFFRON is very firm and prices in Spain are gradually moving upwards. Best B.P. quality is quoted 24s. 6d. per lb., net, on the spot.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* is quoted 19s. 6d. per cwt., but is little inquired for. *Canary* slow but steady, at 36s. 6d. per quarter. *Coriander* firm at 10s. 3d. per cwt. for Morocco, being scarce at the moment on the spot. The new crop *Cumin* is arriving from Morocco and is of excellent quality, but the demand is slow. The nominal quotations are 25s. per cwt. for fair, and 27s. for good. Dutch *Caraways* are unchanged at 24s. 6d. per cwt. *Hempseed* is scarce and dear at 33s. per quarter. *Linseed* firm at 60s. to 62s. per quarter for fine clean. *Penugreek* slow of sale at 7s. 6d. per cwt.

SHELLAC.—There has been a fair trade on the spot, the value of standard TN being 109s. per cwt. Futures have been more active at dearer prices, the business done including June delivery at 108s. to 108s. 6d., July 109s., August 108s. to 109s., September 108s. to 108s. 6d., and October 110s. to 111s. per cwt.

SODA NITRATE is gradually weakening, and the spot-price is now 9s. 9d. per cwt. for refined.

SOY.—Chinese is worth from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10½d. per gallon, according to quality.

SPERMACELE.—American refined is quoted 11½d. per lb., c.i.f., in quantity.

SPICES.—As usual on Derby Day, the public sales were not held last Wednesday. Business privately has been on a small scale, and there are no alterations in prices to note. Cochin *Ginger* is held for 39s. to 40s. per cwt. for washed rough. Japan is quoted 33s. to 34s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* are steady, at 3½d. per lb. for August-October delivery. Singapore black *Pepper* is quoted 5½d. per lb.; Singapore white, 9¾d.; Penang, 9d.; and Siam, 9¾d. per lb.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Finest white American powder in barrels is quoted 38s. 6d. per cwt.

TAMARINDS.—A Calcutta advice, dated May 15, states that supplies have somewhat increased and prices are easier.

VANILLA.—The large supply of 1,250 tins was offered at auction on Tuesday, when over a thousand were sold, common and fine being dearer, while medium were irregular but easier. Fair to good chocolate Seychelles, 7 to 8½ inches, sold at from 14s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 5 to 7 inches, 7s. 3d. to 15s.; 4 to 6½ inches, 6s. 9d. to 11s. 6d.; 2½ to 4 inches, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. Mauritius, 7 to 8½ inches, from 16s. up to 22s. 6d.; 3½ to 6½ inches, 6s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

WAX, BEES.—The export of beeswax from the Portuguese colony of Beira during 1901 amounted to 117,762 lbs., valued at 4,427l.

WAX, JAPANESE.—For good pale squares 43s. per cwt. has been paid, and very little is now to be had.

MR. G. MARCONI will lecture on "The Progress of Electric-telegraphy" at the Royal Institution on June 13.

MR. W. E. BAMBOURGH, chemist and druggist, formerly of Penzance, is opening a pharmacy at 207 King's Road, Fulham, S.W.

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED).—The directors have declared interim dividends at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the preference shares and 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

South African Drug-trade.

By OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

IN my walks abroad I have had the opportunity of hearing many things that one does not generally learn at home, and it may interest merchants and packers to read what South African pharmacists and others are saying about various trade topics, and what representatives of the craft in South Africa consider as "pointers" to some of the big houses who send out drugs, proprietaries, and adjuncts in large quantities to this country. In the first place, there is a strong feeling in drug-circles in Cape Town regarding

STAMPS ON "PATENT" MEDICINES,

and it is warmly urged that British proprietaries might very well be exported to this country *without* the stamp. Firms like Elliman, Sons & Co., Scott & Bowre, and a few others already send out their specialities without the English stamp, and it is somewhat of a mystery to dealers here why manufacturers and wholesale houses generally cannot fall into line and export *sine* stamp. In a number of instances they refuse to do so, and it is not unlikely that the question will be taken up by pharmaceutical societies in South Africa. [It has since been well discussed. See *C. & D.*, May 17, page 758, and page 772.—EDITOR.] In the case of a parcel of stamped proprietaries coming into Cape Town, what takes place? Not only have the people in the colony to pay the English stamp-duty, but in the majority of cases 20 per cent. Customs Union duty also on the actual value of the stamps, that being the duty on patents and proprietaries in South Africa within the Customs Union. Mr. Frank C. Mathew, in the course of a conversation, was most emphatic on this point. In his opinion there is absolutely no legitimate reason why these medicines should not come out unstamped. All the more prominent American lines reach South Africa direct from the manufacturers, and, of course, are unstamped. It is true that they have in many instances carried the American war-stamp, but buyers in South Africa never felt that, wholesale prices remained the same—or, in other words, the American manufacturers paid the tax. The English $1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ and the American $25c.$ articles retail at the Cape at from $1s. 3d.$ to $1s. 6d.$ As the situation stands in South Africa, the retailers feel that they do better with prominent American patents than with the English goods of the same class.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

In cameras, plates, and all photographic requisites, British firms do the business right through the country. Recently, however, American cameras have found some favour, and they are being imported to a slight extent, but it is not unlikely that they may come in stronger in the future. As regards films and plates there is not much information obtainable, but if Americans get in with the camera there appears to be no reason why they should not also do equally well with the adjuncts. There is also a very extensive business in mounts. At one of the largest wholesale houses there was a serious complaint against the manner in which photographic goods are packed in England for exportation, and instances were given in which numbers of packages of plates were entirely spoiled because they had been sent out in boxes too light to stand the rough usage of loading and unloading during shipment. Some of the boxes were filled to the brim, and when the outer shell was damaged there was not sufficient inner packing to preserve the delicate goods inside, with the result that they also met with treatment which made them of no use whatever on reaching their destination. In another instance one of the big houses here take the precaution to have their goods packed or superintended by their own house in London, so that they may arrive here in first-class condition.

TOILET-SOAPS.

In high grade soaps the French keep the lead, but there is not so great a demand for these as for perfumes, and home goods are consequently not far behind. The ordinary run of toilet soaps sell very well all along the littoral, and Pears' soaps, Vinolia, milk-and-sulphur and Erasmic herb soap are all met with. The local wholesale prices of these are cut very fine in many places, as most of the big stores handle

them both in the wholesale and retail. German soaps of the ordinary toilet variety are more in evidence in Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, and Delagoa Bay than in the Colony proper, while the trade in American toilet-soaps is hardly worth more than passing attention.

TINCTURES AND EXTRACTS.

The demand for fluid extracts in Cape Colony is supplied by English or local manufacture. Tinctures are made locally by the large firms, but pharmacists and drug-stores import large quantities from home. The price of German so-called B.P. tinctures landed in South Africa is much lower than English price, but at the Cape not much advantage is taken of that fact, as some time ago German tinctures were found to be not up to B.P. strength. German tinctures and soaps are more to the fore in Natal than in Cape Colony, which is somewhat difficult to understand, the Cape being so much more cosmopolitan in its dealings than the "garden colony."

PACKED COUNTER-ADJUNCTS.

English firms have been paying some attention to this department of trade, and the effect is at once apparent on visiting the pharmacies and drug-stores. Evans, Lescher & Webb, Lorimer & Co., and Suthall Brothers & Barclay must all have an excellent trade out here. But the American proprietaries are also much in vogue, as will have been gathered from the notes on wholesale houses.

MINERAL-WATER ESSENCES, CHEMICALS, AND CO₂.

The business in mineral-water essences is in British hands, and such firms as Stevenson & Howell and W. J. Bush & Co. get the cream of the trade. The American fruit-essence business is practically *non est*. Soda bicarbonate, however, continues to come into Cape Town, and the trade in this requisite appears to be on the increase. There have of late also been some heavy shipments of American cream of tartar landed. Liquefied CO₂ in cylinders, however, is displacing the soda-and-acid process. There is a point for the consideration of English manufacturers here again. German CO₂ can be landed in South Africa at about the same price as the English costs at the ship's side at home, and British manufacturers will do well to keep this fact in mind in view of the large increase in the mineral-water trade which is likely to take place here within the next few years. Saccharin is also in large demand in mineral-water manufacture. So far as I could gather, there is only one chemist in the Western Province of Cape Colony—Mr. R. S. Smiles, of Mowbray—who is manufacturing mineral waters and running a drug-store at the same time; but in the Eastern Province chemists and druggists take up this line more seriously, and the syphon business there is, generally speaking, very good.

VARIA.

Dental goods, teeth, and the necessary implements for the profession of dentistry are dealt in in fast-growing quantities. This business has gone forward greatly during the past few years, and more than one large house has launched out considerably in these lines as well as in surgical instruments with no small amount of success.

Confectionery, cachous, medicinal lozenges and the like are all from British firms so far as the drug-trade is concerned, and the same may be said of mineral-water essences, as the American fruit-essence business is now practically a thing of the past.

A WART-CURE.—Some time ago we received from Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, of Charterhouse Square, E.C., a specimen of "inventiveness and confidence" on the part of a Danish manufacturer, which we think will be hard to beat. It is a sample of a marvellous remedy for warts, called a "Vidundernoren" or "wonderful string," and consists of a piece of blue-coloured worsted about one foot long. The directions for use, as given in English, are as follows:—

When the person, whose warts are wanted to disappear, has fallen asleep, you must tie knots on the string—one knot for every wart—touching the wart in question as near as possible. After this you must bury the string on a spot where it is likely to be undisturbed. Everything is to be made in the greatest silence.

The price of this remedy, which appears to have a great future before it, is (with instructions) 5s. per string.

A SERGEANT-COMPOUNDER'S EXPERIENCE.

ALTHOUGH many British chemists' assistants freely gave their services to the Government during the Boer war, comparatively few had the experience Mr. George T. Branch had in getting remuneration more consistent with their position



MR. G. T. BRANCH.

as pharmacists than compounders who volunteered at home for less than Yeomen got. Mr. Branch was principal demonstrator at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy until 1900, when he went out to South Africa. He has been endowed by nature with an excellent constitution and an abnormal thirst for botany and bug-hunting, as our American *confrères* are accustomed to call entomology. After three months' pastime of that character at the Cape

he got a touch of the war-fever, and offered his services to headquarters in any capacity, but especially as a medical assistant. He was promptly appointed a sergeant of the Cape Pioneer Regiment (3rd Battalion), and, as he begged not to be placed at any of the base-hospitals, they kept him always on the trek. Elandsfontein, Boksburg, Springfontein, and other places in the Vaal district have been centres of his work up to four months ago, when he was sent down the country with a heavy dose of enteric fever. Now Mr. Branch is at home for a short holiday, and will return by-and-by to take up chemical work at one of the Transvaal mines.

It is intensely interesting to listen to all that Mr. Branch has to say in regard to his duties as a sergeant-compounder. He has nothing but good to say of the medical officers under whom he worked, or, rather, to whom he was responsible; for it is a peculiarity of Mr. Branch's case that, saving the first few weeks, when the surgeon-major supervised his work, he practically was surgeon, physician, and pharmacist to the squads of men whom he accompanied. The squads were in many engagements, and Mr. Branch and the four orderlies of the R.A.M.C. who assisted him did all the dressings that were necessary, the most serious cases being despatched as quickly as possible to the nearest hospital. During his service of about two years, 1,400 men passed through his hands, some of them suffering from enteric fever; but he lost not a single case. This was undoubtedly owing to the attention given to the sanitation of the camps. Thus, whenever the company to which Mr. Branch was attached went on the trek, he made a thorough inspection of the camping-ground, paying special attention to the water-supply, and had all the water treated with permanganate of potash and boiled before the troopers used it. This helped to ward off enteric fever, and he had few cases comparatively. Much of the time was spent in blockhouses, and there the duties were largely sanitary also. After a few months' service, Mr. Branch was advanced to the position of staff-sergeant, and was practically left to himself, the P.M.O. of the district to which he was attached having realised from the report-sheets sent in that the men were in good hands.

Mr. Branch joined the forces at three times the pay that men who enlisted at home received, and he was treated in every respect more like pharmacists who joined the army for the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. We asked Mr. Branch what he thought of the Concentration Camps, and he replied that they are marvels of organisation and cleanliness. Everything possible is done for the inhabitants of these

camps, and we gather that, had it not been for them, the death-rate in the civilian population of the Transvaal would have been much higher. He speaks well of the future of the Transvaal, but says that there is several years' work to be done before the country reaches anything like the condition it was in before the war broke out. The Transvaal has been swept as clean of houses as if one were to draw a hand through a child's brick house and sweep the bricks off the table. It will take time to restore these houses and to replenish the farms, for farming, in Mr. Branch's opinion, will be much developed in the new colonies.

PATCHOULI AND YLANG-YLANG OILS.

SOME interesting details of the plants which yield the oils of patchouli and ylang-ylang are given in the current issue of *Roure-Bertrand Fils Report*, from which we reproduce the illustrations here shown. The source of the Penang oil



POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI
var. PENANG.



POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI
var. JAVA.

is well known to be *Pogostemon Patchouli*, but that of the Java oil has hitherto been a matter of doubt. It now appears that the two plants are merely varieties of *P. Patchouli*, the Javanese tree having more elongated leaves. The leaves of both plants are shown above. Numerous foreign leaves have been found in the bales of patchouli-leaves which appear on the European market, and, according to Bertrand, the principal of these are the two leaves here depicted—viz., *Urena lobata* and *Hyptis suaveolens*. The former is practically inodorous, and is known by the Malays as "down poo poolate." The latter has an odour of pennyroyal, and is called "Selasih hutan." It is usually assumed that ylang-



URENA LOBATA.



HYPTIS SUAVEOLENS.

ylang and cananga oils are derived from the same plant, and that the difference in the method of production accounts for the great difference in the odour-values of the oils. Bertrand supports this statement, but at the same time points out that a Javan distiller affirms that his oil of cananga is distilled from an entirely different plant from *Cananga odorata*. Bertrand considers the differences in climate and in the methods of distillation are quite sufficient to account for the difference noted in the oils.